INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 144 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

PUBLIC APATHY MAY KILL PERFECT-ROLL PLAN

Snail-Slow Progress In Registration

ONLY 4,000 NEW NAMES IN LAST FORTNIGHT

Poor Response From Women Voters Is Deplorable

"Chronicle Special"

July 3, the last day for registering names in the electoral roll of the Bombay Legislative Assembly is only a fortnight ahead, and the progress of enrolment made so far is not at all satisfactory. Only four thousand new voters have got their names registered during the last fortnight.

This snail-slow progress may lead to a rush at the last moment, probably resulting in many of the prospective voters not finding their names in the list.

Figures Are Eloquent

Another sad feature, despite the Perfect-Roll Campaign started by the Local Congress Committee, is the poor and practically negligible registration of women voters. There must be in the City and Suburbs a very big percentage of women who would be entitled to vote under the literacy qualification. In view of the fact that women were in the vanguard of the freedom movement, this apathy, which is eloquant in fiugures, is disappointing.

This is not the time for complaints and cross-complaints. The duty of the Congress as representing the people is to get all those entitled for a vote, registered in due time.

Govt. Responsibility

The Government has a more onerous responsibility in implementing the Hammond Award. It should be a point of honour with the officials to see that every voter entitled to the franchise, is facilitated to register his or her name. A single voter short in the final roll will be an equal reflection of the apathy of the Government and of the public. If officialdom views the matter from this point of view a "Perfect Roll" should be more their programme than that of the Congress.

WILL THEY BE IN THE ROLLS?

According to the Delimitation Committee Report, there will be in all about thirty-five million people all over the country, who will be entitled to vote to the Provincial Legislatures. Thus ten per cent. of the population will exercise the franchise. But looking to the complaints received from all provinces in India, one is entitled to express a doubt as to whether all those entitled to vote would get on to the Electoral Rolls. Representatives of the Indian National Congress, practically in all the provinces in the country have plunged themselves into this part of Congress activity, and have found that there are serious obstacles in completing the perfect Roll programme.

Bombay City, the Urbs Prima of Indis, will naturally have more percentage of voters, than any other metropolis in the country. According to the estimate of the Delimitation Committee, the percentage of voters in Bombay would be between 25 and 30.

TOO MANY OBSTACLES.

From enquiries made in official circles, it transpires that even in Bombay, the average man is not enthusiastic to get his name registered, though he is entitled to a vote. The same apathy prevails among women also, who have been given a vote.

There is no gainsaying the fact that there are a series of obstacles in the way of people getting their names registered. Complaints from organisations, which have been striving to "attain the perfect-roll" are very serious, and the Government seem to be doing pretty little towards removing the handicaps. While England and other democratic countries, have imposed penalties on those who do not have their names registered, official circles here do not seem to be anxious for a "Perfect Roll." No doubt they have issued thousands of Pamphlets explaining certain details. But their belief that their part of the work is over is wrong, as it is their duty to facilitate the registration of all names entitled to vote.

ONLY A FORTNIGHT AHEAD.

There is hardly a fortnight ahead, and pretty little has been done. Since the publication of the provisional list of voters from the City of Bombay and Suburs a fortnight ago, only 4,000 names have been added on. While the Officers in-charge of enrolment and registration say that people are not interested in getting their names registered, Congress authorities complain that thousands of applications sent to the Election Office have been rejected for want of some minor detail.

The Secretary of the Provisional Committee of the four different Provincial Congress Committees in the Presidency has been corresponding with the Chief Secretary to the Government and the Collector of Bombay and the Suburban Districts, and has requested them several times to remove the superficial barriers that are preventing genuine voters from getting their names registered; and from what is gathered, it appears, Government are not showing much zeal in redressing the grievances.

As regards the series of complaints that were brought to the notice of the Government, little has been heard from them save the curt acknowledgments. Who knows they might decide on removing the obstacles when it is too late.

ONLY 4,000 IN A FORTNIGHT.

That only 4,000 persons from the City and the Suburbs should have got their names registered during the last fifteen days speaks for itself. Of course it cannot be claimed that every person entitled to vote has sent in his application for getting his name registered, but it certainly shows that several thousand applications must have been rejected for one reason or the other.

A conservative estimate of the voters from the City and Suburbs, as contemplated by the authorities seems to have been somewhere about three and three and a quter lakhs. The following seems to have been the number of voters for the different constituencies.

General Constituency 2,38,000.
(This figure includes 14,0000 from the scheduled classes).

Muslim Voters	54,000
Indian Christians	11,000
Europeans	2,000
Anglo-Indians	1,270

The provisional list that was published a fortnight ago contained the names of 3,30,000 voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the City and Suburbs. The following are the approximate figures according to the Provisional Rolls.

CITY OF BOMBAY.

General Constituency	2,12,800
Muslims	52,000

(Continued on Page 7.)

RALLY ROUND JAWAHARLAL

Kerala Socialist Call To Strengthen Congress President's Hands

TELLICHERRY, June 15.

Resolutions congratulating Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for having given a dstinct and authoritative lead as President of the Congress in the Anti-Imperialist direction and appealing to all radicals in the Congress to develop the anti-Imperialist struggle and appealing to them to start a strong campaign in favour of taking a firm stand against the Government of India Act and for convening a constituent Assembly, opining that the propaganda at present carried on in favour of office acceptance would create only Parliamentary illusions in the masses leading to the betrayal of anti-Imperialist struggle etc. were passed by the third Kerala Socialist Conference held here.

Babu Sampurnanand of U.P. presiding exhorted the people to help Pandit Nehru in his efforts to convert the Congress into an anti-Imperialist organisation.

Mr. A. K. Pillay, Barrister, welcoming the delegates gave an account of the party's work in Kerala.—A.P.

59 KILLED IN FACTORY EXPLOSION

TALLINN, June 16.

Fifty-nine were killed and twenty-nine injured as a result of an explosion which wrecked a part of the munitions factory.

The explosion occurred while shell was being charged. (Tallinn is in Esthonia and independent State in the Baltic Region).—Reuter.

7 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

BERGEN, June 16

All the seven occupants of an airliner from Bergen to the northern towns were killed when the airliner struck the Lihesten mountain in fog while flying at a height of 1500 feet. Two bodies rolled 600 feet down.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Lull Before Fresh Storm?

JERUSALEM, June 16.

Although several bombing and shooting incidents have been reported, Palestine passed a comparatively quiet night. The lull in terrorist activity is not regarded as an indication that the situation has improved, as similar lulls in the past had been followed by renewed outbreaks.—Reuter.

German Military Sea-Plane Crashes

COPENHAGEN, June 16.

A German military seaplane has crashed in the naval manoeuvres in Skagerak and it is rumoured that the whole crew of seven men have been killed. The accident is kept secret.—Reuter.

MONSOON HAVOC.

KURUKSHETRA, June 16.

As a result of strong wind and heavy rainfall considerable damage has been done to the mela arrangements. A number of tents have been pulled down and water has invaded the temporary quarters lying in the open causing hardship among pilgrims. Several trees have been uprooted and some lives are also reported to have been lost. Relief measures have been organised by various bodies.—A. P.

OLYMPIC TEAM BEATEN.

NEW DELHI, June 16.

In exhibition hockey match between Indian Olympic Team and Delhi Selected Team the latter won the match by four goals to one.—A. P.

INDIANS DRAW WITH NOTTS

Nayudu's Splendid Batting: But Wazir Ali Still Nurses Injury

(SPECIAL CABLE)

TRENTBRIDGE, June 16.

Indians resumed their first innings against Nottinghamshire in fine weather. The wicket was moderately good. At lunch the Indians had lost 9 wickets for 118.

Wazir Ali still nursing his injured hand, was hurt at every stroke. After a minor collapse in which two wickets were down for 19 to fast bowlers, Wazir Ali and Nayudu made a good stand. Nayudu showed splendid batting qualities and thrice hit Knowles over the ropes, twice in succession.

The Indians lost the last seven wickets for 34 runs in 45 minutes.

The Notts had 150 minutes' batting. Their first wicket fell at 51 when Nayudu dislodged Harris' offstump and Walker was out at 88.

INDIAN FIELDING

Knowles batted stylishly for two hours. Although their batting and bowling did not reach the recognised test standard, the Indian fielding was excellent, Merchant being outstanding. Bowling lacked sting. Nissar and Amarsingh received no assistance from a true wicket.

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Merchant l.b.w. (N) b Larwood	9
Wazir Ali c Voce b Knowles ..	25
Jai c Woodhead b Voce	7
Nayudu c Heane b Larwood ..	35
Amarnath c Voce b Knowles ..	29
Amarsingh b Larwood	2
Mushtaq Ali c Woodhead b Voce	1
Baqa Jilani b Voce	0
Vizianagram (not out)	19
Hindlekar c Staples b Knowles	4
Nissar (run out)	0
Extras	2
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Larwood 3|11; Voce 3|25; Woodhead 0|23; Knowles 3|56; Staples 0|7.

NOTTS (1st Innings)

Harris b Nayudu	24
Knowles (not out)	66
Walker l.b.w. b Jai	28
Gunn (not out)	29
Extras	7
Total (for 2 wkts)	154

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Nissar 0|12; Amarsingh 0|17; Amarnath 0|28; Nayudu 1|17; Jai 1|35; Mushtaq Ali 0|38.

The match between Nottinghamshire and Indians ended in draw.

SABRE CHARGE ON WORKERS

Belgian Strike Situation: Movement Affects Public Services

BRUSSELS, June 16

The strike situation is worsening, particularly at Liege and Seraing where public services are affected. At Liege trams were stopped under threat of being set on fire.

The police made sabre charges to disperse crowds outside public offices. Armed gendarmes have strongly occupied the centre of the town.

Miners and metal workers at Hainault, Liege and Flanders are swelling the number of strikers.

Dock workers at Ghent will cease work tonight.—Reuter.

BELGIAN STRIKE TAKES UGLY TURN

BRUSSELS, June 16.

Several ugly incidents occurred in connection with the strike. The police clashed with 200 striking miners at Saint Walburge, who were attempting to prevent the trams from running. One Inspector and two policemen have been seriously injured.

Shots were fired and three policemen were wounded at Rocour. The Committee of Public Order is taking stern measures to prevent further disorders.

It is unofficially estimated that strikers now number 170,000.—Reuter.

"BLACK COUNTRY" WORKS CLOSED

BRUSSELS, June 16.

The country is generally calm, but there are indications of frayed tempers in some strike areas. Communist agitators are reported to be active in the Charleroi District.

Following the visits of strikers to each of them, most of the works of Belgium's "black country", Labouviere and Lacrayere were closed during the day, including engineering shops, steel works, rolling mills, glass and pottery works and waggon works which export largely to England, America and China.

No disorders are reported, but additional gendarmes have been sent to the District and they are mostly reservists, armed carbines, khaki-clad with red brassards to distinguish them from the regular soldiers who have not been used hitherto in the dispute.—Reuter.

Deshbandhu The Greatest Socialist

Memorable Letter Declining Governor's Invitation To Form Ministry Recalled

CALCUTTA, June 16.

"Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das was the greatest Socialist. He gave his all for the benefit of the masses", said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding over a largely attended meeting held at Albert Hall this evening in connection with the 11th death anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

The speaker added:—

"The nation that does not care to pay tributes to its leaders is doomed to die a natural death. Bengal was proud to have a great leader like the Deshbandhu."

Continuing Mr. Bose said that the office acceptance issue was agitating the public mind at the present time but people would do well to remember the following letter written by Deshbandhu Das to Lord Lytton in reply to the latter's invitation to form Ministry:

"The awakened consciousness of the people of this country demands change of the present system of Government and until that is done or unless there is some change in the situation indicating change of heart, people cannot offer willing co-operation."—United Press.

Madras Pays Homage To Deshbandhu's Memory

MADRAS, June 16.

The citizens of Madras paid their homage to the sacred memory of the late Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das at a public meeting this evening held at Tilak Ghat under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Committee.

The great services and sacrifices of the Deshabandhu to the cause of the country were recalled by several speakers who addressed the gathering.—United Press.

Plan For Big 'Putsch' Against Congress

ZAMINDAR CONFERENCE AT RANCHI

Rallying Vested Interests For Battle Royal

PATNA, June 16.

It is understood that the leading Zemindars of Gaya have been called to meet at Ranchi, the Bihar Summer Capital, on July 14. Speculation has been rife in political circles as to the purpose of this officially summoned meeting, specially in view of the report that Raja Bahadur Amaawan has been summoned from Mussooree where he had been staying for a change, to meet the Governor at Ranchi.

It is held that while the proposed meeting may be ostensibly connected with the agrarian situation in the Gaya District where it has been particularly acute, the real purpose is most likely to influence the Zemindars of the District to give a battle royal to the Congress, during the coming elections.

In fact it is stated that so much has been confessed by some among those who have been moving heaven and earth to organise the District against the Congress for election purposes.

There is no doubt that considerable activity has been going on at Ranchi to organise a united front against the Congress with the help of the officials alleged to be acting under Government inspiration.

Meanwhile, the election officer appointed by the Congress has been touring the Districts, consulting local workers and generally gauging the situation. Various District Congress Committees have been appointed by the District Election Officers.

Significant development in this connection has been the understanding reached in Darbhanga between Maheshwarprasad Narayan Singh, one of the principal lieutenants of Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister, Local Self-Government and the Leader of the anti-Congress Combination and the local Congressmen as a result whereof Maheshwar Babu is stated to have promised full support to the Congress and also written to Sir Ganesh that he may regard him as lost to his party.

DECISION TO DISBAND INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

Govt. Orders Communicated To President And Members

SIMLA, June 16.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to dispense with the Tariff Board and orders communicating this decision have been sent to the President and members of the Board.

The Tariff Board was set up over thirteen years ago, with Sir George Rainey as the first President, to conduct an enquiry into the question of protection for the steel industry. Since then the personnel of the Board has changed considerably and the Board itself got its life extended almost every year. The Board has conducted numerous enquiries into several industries and in the great majority of cases its recommendations have been accepted and given effect to.

The last report of the Board to be published was that—presided over by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, with Mr. Batheja as member—on the question of classification of paper for tariff purposes. The Government do not expect any enquiry to be instituted for several months to come and so the continuance of the Board without work was considered a superfluity. Of course, there is power to constitute the Tariff Board whenever it is felt necessary.

But enquiries show that the next big enquiry will be, perhaps, in connection with the sugar industry some time next year as the existing Protection Act will expire in 1938. Whether the Board to be set up then will be only for an enquiry into the position of the sugar industry or also for further enquiries which will follow in 1939 and two or three following years, remains to be seen.—A. P.

MODIFYING INDO-JAP COTTON PROTOCOL

Negotiations To Commence In July

SIMLA, June 16.

Despite the reticence maintained in official circles the "United Press" learns that the preliminary hurdle in the way to start Indo-Japanese trade negotiations has been crossed over.

It is understood, as a result of diplomatic talks between the Japanese Charge D'Affairs and British Foreign Office, Mr. Yonezawa, Consul-General for Japan in Simla would be invested with plenipotentiary powers to conduct commercial negotiations with the Government of India with a view to renew and modify the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol due to expire in March 1937. Japanese technical advisers from Tokio and Osaka are expected to arrive in India in the first week of July and actual negotiations are to commence from about the middle of July.

On behalf of the Government of India, Sir Zafrullah Khan and Mr. Stewart, Commerce Member and Secretary respectively would conduct the trade parleys. It is yet unknown what steps are being taken to associate the Indian non-official representatives, manufacturers and cotton growers and others with the parleys; but it is believed the Government of India would remain in touch with the interests affected. Letters have already been sent to the local Government and commercial bodies for their views and suggestions in respect of the Protocol and its working and in some cases replies have been received. —United Press.

FERRYBOAT SINKS WITH 60 PASSENGERS

BUDAPEST, June 16.

A ferry-boat plying between Gnat Island and the right bank of the Danube capsized and sank early this morning. It was carrying 60 passengers who were returning from a fish supper on the island.

Eight bodies have hitherto been recovered, but it is feared that many more were drowned including a number of children.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Editors to join as Partners with some investment in publishing English and Vernaculars Journals in Bombay and mofussils. Box No. 6378, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted trustworthy typist clerk. Salary rupees fifty. Bright prospects. Cash security rupees two hundred fifty essential. Apply Box No. 6375, "Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted experienced canvassers throughout the Presidency on Rs. 100 besides commission per month. Apply with stamp, Sanjivni Works, Solan (Simla). (6372).

Wanted Cashier for Professional Firm. Cash security rupees five hundred essential. Only bonafide applicants need apply Box No. 6368, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Accounts Clerk Salary Rupees Sixty. Applicant prepared Deposit Rupees Three Hundred. Apply Box 6367, "Bombay Chronicle."

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Wanted District Superintendents and Special Superintendents to take charge of District Offices in the following Districts of Bombay Presidency on a monthly salary of Rs 100 and Rs. 80 with increments and pension, T.A., Establishment charges and F.R.B. Fund Benefits: Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Thana, Karachi, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Hyderabad, Broach. Apply sharp giving full particulars and credentials to:—S. Y. Jadhav, Esq., Provincial Superintendent, Bank Road, Dharwar. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should reach the undersigned:—Inspector of Branches, B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Eranhipalam P. O., Malabar. (6364).

12. TO BE LET.

For Hindoos 4 and 5 rooms flats. Lift. Sea view. Chowpatty Chambers, top Sandhurst Bridge. Rent 95 to 150. (6359).

To Let: Well Ventilated and lighted Blocks and half blocks with all conveniences. Rents moderate. Chitnis Building, Wadia Street Tardeo. Apply fourth floor. 6339.

To Let—Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (6377).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Established 1919, imparts four years thorough training. Competent staff. Seats limited. Also Post-Graduate Class. Apply Registrar, Princess Street. (6360)

23. PLOTS & PREMISES TO LET

Land on lease or for sale. Vacant land for buildings at Forjett Street and for chawls and workshops at Foras Road, Chinchpokli and Ghorupdeo. Apply: Cassamally Jairazbhoy, No. 2, Rehem Mansion, Causeway, Fort. 6348.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Evening Classes for Bombay Matriculates October evening classes to be started by Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. For admissions apply Principal. (3387).

Cambridge Senior—a mark of cultural education—For better prospects in India and abroad, pass this examination. Regular classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (3196).

Ambitious students, desirous of improving their prospects or of prosecuting studies at foreign university should pass Senior Cambridge Examination. Apply for prospectus S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Buildling, Dhobi Talao. (6380).

Matric Classes under expert supervision at Girgaum and Dhobi Talao. Apply Principal, Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (6381).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay (6291).

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Export firm having decent connections desires co-partners to form Limited concern to expand business. Apply to Box 6340, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents, Salary 100, Plus 25 travelling allowance to sell Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply Popular Trading Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana. (6356).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Mango Fruits and Grafts: Selected Langra, Bombay Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Advance essential. Cost extra. All varieties of plants are ready for sale. Catalogue free. Anglo Indian Nursery, Darbhanga, (Bihar). (6332).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Well equipped running Dispensary at Bandra for sale. Apply to Mrs. Fereira, 33, Veronica Street, Bandra. (6379).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS will be CLOSED to all except members of the University Authorities and authorized Press reporters on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th June, 1936, respectively.

By Order of the
VICE-CHANCELLOR.

3380.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st July, 1936, till 31st December, 1936, interest on Credit Balances of Current Accounts will be reduced to ½ per cent per annum by the following Banks in Bombay:—

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
American Express Co., Inc.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino.
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Bank of India, Ltd.
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Eastern Bank, Ltd.
Grindlay & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
National Bank of India, Ltd.
National City Bank of New York
Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
Netherlands Trading Society.
P & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.
Travancore National Bank, Ltd.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

3343.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tronic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

LOST

Share Certificates from numbers 25459 to 25463 of the Eclapur Company, Ltd., are lost. The finder will be rewarded duly.

DAGDURAM KESHARCHAND GUNDECHA,
Baramati (Poona).
6383

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., have resolved to pay to holders of Debentures a Second Dividend of Rs. 60 in respect of each debenture of Rs. 1,000 out of the moneys realised by them by sale of chawls.

Notice is also further given that such second Dividend will be paid at the Office of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders at No. 47, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on any day except Sundays and Public Holidays between 12 and 2 p.m. (S.T.), commencing from the 20th day of June, 1936.

On presentation of the Debentures the same will be endorsed and against a receipt for the dividend paid by the Debenture-holders, duly signed, a cheque for the amount will be issued.

KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE,
JAMNADAS MORARJEE,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS,
Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd.

3375

THE AJMER ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 17-B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 26th June, 1936, at 4 p.m. to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the 15 months ending 31st March, 1936, to declare a dividend, to elect Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC AGENCIES, LTD.,
Agents.
N. C. JAVERI,
Managing Director.

3381

IN THE MATTER OF THE SECURITIES & GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
AND
In the matter of THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 30th June, 1936, being the day for that purpose fixed, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the undersigned, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

For and on behalf of
The Securities & General Investment Trust, Ltd. (In Vol. Liquidation).
BHARATA K. S. AIYAR,
Liquidator.

No. 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 16th June, 1936.

3382

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 185 OF 1936.

Re: ALLIMAHOMED JEEWABHAI VORA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pakhmodia Street, in Ebrahim Noormahomed's Chawl, formerly a dealer in laces and embroidery in the style of Alimahomed Jeewabhai & Co., till 17th May 1932 at Bhuleshwar and now Unemployed:

An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th August, 1936 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1936.

G. S. CLEUR. BROWN,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

3383.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned has purchased from Frank Ignatius Concescio and Alexandar Francis D'Souza "Cafe Chevalier" Restaurant at Churchgate Street, Bombay with its stock-in-trade, furniture, and goodwill free from all encumbrances thereon.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1936.

(Sd.) HUBERT P. JAMES.
Islam Building, Churchgate St.
R6382.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRITAMLAL VRIJBHUKHANDAS PAKVASA, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property as the mortgagee of the said property, under the mortgage, dated the 26th July, 1927, to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned at their office at 36 Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under B Ward Nos. 1141 (1) C 1142 and formerly under Street Nos. 107, 107A 109-15 and now under street Nos. 399-401, 401A and 403 and 52-54, situate, lying and being on the East side of Doongri Coolie Street and on the West side of Mahomed Syed Mukri Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts part whereof containing 224 square yards or thereabouts is usually called Fazandari ground and the same is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 106, New No. 866, New Survey No. 2481 and the other part whereof containing 83 square yards or thereabouts is what is usually called Government ground which numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 867 New No. 6608, Old Survey No. 11 and New Survey No. 2481 and the whole plot bears Cadastral Survey No. 258 of the Mandvi Division all which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the East by Mahomed Syed Mukri Street, aforesaid on the West by Doongri Coolie Street aforesaid on the North by the house formerly of Kesarbai Nathubhai but now the property of Harpal Maneckchand on the South by the house formerly of Moolji Jetha and Shivdas Bhansali but now the property of Mulji Jetha.

Bombay dated this 17th day of June 1936.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3385.

Auction Sales

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SALE THIS DAY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of rich furniture This-Day, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 72, Meadows Street, including Jacobean dining table, chairs, Chesterfield suites, centre table, revolving book-case, dressing chest drawers, etc. Property of an European gentleman going home.

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AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) full bungalow furniture of modern design, cottage Piano by S. Rose & Co., H. M. V. Gramophone, Carpets, Glass, crockery, plated-ware etc., at Bandra No. 19 Turner Road "Munchershaw Villa," On view D. MISTRY & CO., auctioneers Tel. No. 22307.

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"We'll make up for lost time..now!"
The gay stars of "When Ladies Meet" are together again in another merry mix-up! She wouldn't say "Yes" ...she wouldn't say "No"...but it was Myrna's "Maybe" that gave Bob "petticoat fever!" Grand screen fun!
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REGINALD OWEN
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Directed by
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IN
"SMALL TOWN GIRL"
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LEWIS STONE, FRANK CRAVEN, EINNIE BARNES, ISABEL JEWELL, ELIZABETH PATTERSON, JAMES STEWART
AND OTHERS
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SEE LION-TIGER FIGHTING TO DEATH!
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"AKKAL-NA-BARDAN"
GUJARATI VERSION
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Crackling Comedy
"AKKAL-NA-BARDAN"
Featuring:
HIRA JAMSHEDJI, AMMU, JAMNA, ALIDADAN, SYED AHMED, RUSTOM POONAVALA, GULAM RASOOL and GANI.
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"THE WIDOW FROM MONTE CARLO"
WARREN WILLIAM
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GREATER RUSH
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Starring:—
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Fort, BOMBAY.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On receipt of information about card-gambling alleged to have been conducted in a room of a building at Kamatipura, Sub-Inspector Mangalorekar of the Nagpada Police carried on a raid last mid-night.

Four packs of cards and a sum of Rs. 82 were, it is stated seized by the Police in the course of their raid and eleven persons were arrested.

The names of the accused are: Syed Abbas, Mohammed Issak, Sheik Ahmed Mohommed Issak, Inus Adam, Sheikh Abdulla Sheik Mawlana, Nabibux Nurbux, Allaudin Tajmulhussen, Gani Allam Ahmedalli Azizuddin, Karimulla Abdulla Gulam Mohodin Rahiman and Hamid Rahimbux.

All the accused were produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and ordered to be released on bail.

Dongri Arrests

On a charge of receiving sutta bets in a public place, Mohomadali Abdulla Ali, Abdul Vahid Nabix and Mohommed Hussain Sahebali, arrested by the Dongri Police last night, were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

When an unemployed youth told a coal-shop owner that he was unable to repay his debts due to his present position, the latter with another man named Shankar Surtia, was stated to have assaulted him severely and knocked out one of his teeth.

Both the coal-shop owner and Shankar Surtia were arrested by the Byculla Police this morning and put up before the Mazagaon Magistrate.

The investigating officer in applying for bail stated that the complainant after telling his creditor his tale of woe about his being unemployed and about his wife with her meagre pay being unable to maintain the family, informed the coal-shop keeper that he was unable to pay off his debts.

The coal-shop owner was enraged and it is alleged with Surtia assaulted the complainant.

The complainant, the police officer said, was at present lying in the J. J. Hospital.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail, pending further Police inquiries.

Framroz Dadabhai Palkhiwalla was put up before the Dadar Magistrate to-day on a charge of rash driving.

The police allege that about 11-30 a.m. yesterday the accused, along with five other persons, was returning to Bombay from Poona in a motor-car No. W4388.

When the car came up to the junction of the Poona-Agra road and Dharavi Road, the vehicle which was being driven by the accused, took a sharp turn to its left in the direction of Sion. But as it was driven very fast, it skidded on its left wheel, toppled over and dashed into an electric lamp post.

Three occupants of the car were injured, of whom one Haji Yakub Haji Nurmohamed is detained in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The accused was bailed out to appear on the 18th of June.

Posing as an Income-tax Officer, one Balaram Mahadeo Manker is alleged to have duped a number of merchants by taking inspection of their accounts books in Gaiwadi but he had the misfortune to be noticed by a police constable who arrested him on suspicion.

He was taken to the police station and there the story of his visits to the merchants was told by some of the employees.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded in custody.

"EXTREMELY RASH & NEGLIGENT DRIVING"

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Found guilty on a charge of rash and negligent driving, A. K. Shivdasani was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default, to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. Mohommed Miya, a duly licensed driver, and seated near Shivdasani, when one Sitaram Nana was run over and killed on October 25 last, was also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"Rash And Negligent"

"The act of the accused No. 1," the Magistrate remarked in the course of his judgment, "driving the car on the wrong side and knocking down Sitaram Hari and then driving on the foot-path is, in my opinion a rash and negligent act. The accused No. 1 after mounting his car on the foot-path and then driving over the deceased and two others who were sleeping there, acted, also, rashly and negligently."

On the evidence before me, "he added," I should hold that the driving of the accused No. 1 was extremely rash and negligent. The accused has not disputed that the deceased Sitaram Nana died of the injuries he sustained by being run over under his car."

As regards the second accused, who, it was admitted by the defence had his hand on the steering-wheel, when the incident complained of, took place the Magistrate said that as a duly licensed driver he should have either applied the brakes and stopped the car before it mounted on the foot-path or he should have steered the car clear of Sitaram Hari before knocking him down.

The Magistrate, therefore, after reviewing the facts of the case convicted the accused.

Mr. Gadkari, for the accused, requested the Court to give his clients the option of a fine. His clients belonged to respectable families and he urged the Court not to send them to jail.

The Court: But you know what strictures the Coroner has passed on your clients during the inquest?

Mr. Gadkari: Your Worship is not bound to take any notice of those strictures or even of the verdict.

The Magistrate then convicted and fined the first accused Rs. 300 and the second accused Rs. 150 respectively.

His Worship observed that it was not a case to impose the punishment of imprisonment on any one of the accused. Accused No. 1 being a novice and a beginner, he held, depended to a great extent, if not entirely, on the guidance from accused No. 2.

The Magistrate, therefore, imposed fines as stated above.

The accused took the judgment smilingly and the Court advised the first accused to give something in charity.

The 5th death anniversary of Achyut Baivant Kolhatkar, the well-known Marathi author, was celebrated at Krishna Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday. Dr. Kurt Kotl, who presided and Principal P. K. Atre of Poona and Mr. Patil of Kolhapur, a leader of Harijans are seen seated in the picture

Minimum temperature durinfi 24 hrs 81.7 degrees 3.8 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 159 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 6.51 inches
Total rainfall during the year 6.91 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-6-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY

Tuesday the 23rd June 1936, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the town sub offices, including the telegraph branches, will observe on that day, the same working hours as on Sundays.

WANTED IN CALCUTTA

Mr. Tagore Arrested In Bombay On Charge Of Sedition

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Somendranath Tagore who was arrested last night by an officer of the Bombay C. I. D. Special Branch, was placed to-day before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Sub-Inspector Kamat, C. I. D. stated that Mr. Tagore was arrested at the residence of Mr. G. P. Hutheesing, at Warden Road, last night under a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on a charge of sedition. He applied for orders to send Mr. Tagore to Calcutta to stand his trial there.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga for Mr. Tagore applied for his release on bail. Counsel stated that substantial and satisfactory bail would be furnished if the Court passed an order for his release.

The Magistrate stated that as the warrant was non-bailable he could not possibly accede to the request of the Counsel.

The Magistrate then passed orders directing the Commissioner of Police to send the accused to Calcutta.

It is understood that Mr. Tagore's arrest is a sequel to the speech delivered by him in Calcutta recently. At the time of his arrest he was a guest of Mr. Hutheesing, brother-in-law of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The torch of your life that purges troubles and sorrows; a mystic power perfected by years of practice and preservation that brings success and happiness. Why grope in dark? Follow this beacon, light. Write for my free booklet of inspiration, "Master Power". Write for it to-day.

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MONSOON STRONG IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

Malabar And Konkan Get Heavy Rain

POONA, June 16.

Yesterday's depression caused strong monsoon with locally heavy falls in the Central Provinces, and lies this morning near Seoni. The monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma and is fairly active in upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar.

Nearly general rain has also fallen in Malabar and Konkan, local rain in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, and North Hyderabad and a few light falls in Orissa, West Central India, East Rajputana and Punjab hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Chanda 7 inches; Nagpur 4 inches; Cherrapunji and Mangalore 3 inches each; Amherst, Gwa, Toungoo, Bhamo, Kyaukpyu, Amraoti, Raipur and Kanker 2 inches each; Victoria Point, Bassein, Akyab and Seoni 1½ inches.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in East Central Provinces, continue widespread in lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, increase in West Central Provinces and Konkan, extend in Deccan, Central India, United Provinces, East Rajputana, East Gujarat, and occur locally in Mysore, Chota Nagpur and Bengal.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in West Central Provinces during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

Sultry Weather With Temperature Above Normal To Persist

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

There was not even a cent of rain during the last twenty four hours. It is curious to note that there was no rain during the same period last year. The temperature still persists above normal, the maximum being 88.6 F. (a degree above normal) and the minimum 81.7 F. (four degrees above normal).

The sultry weather thus continues and the sky is clouded. The cloudy weather is attributed to the depression in the Central Provinces. It is predicted that the present type of weather will persist for some more days with a few showers now and then. The Monsoon, (the real stuff) is to begin in right earnest, as at present indicated, a week hence.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-6-1936.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.050 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 83.5 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.6 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

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BY

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The Board Now Consists of

1. R. B. BINDA SARAN *(Chairman)* Rais & Landlord, Lahore.
2. DIWAN RAM LAL, Government Advocate, Punjab, Lahore.
3. KH. NAZIR AHMAD, Barrister-at-Law, Special Official Receiver, Punjab.
4. L. SHAM LAL M. L. A., Advocate Lahore.
5. SARDAR AMAR SINGH, Rais and Landlord, Amritsar.

MANAGER:

Mr. P. D. KHOSLA, M. A.

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CHAIRMAN:

Will be glad to grant Interviews to the public on matters relating to the Company on all working days from 10-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m.

Head Office and Branches to be Reorganised.

New Branch Offices to be opened all over India.

More Agents, Inspectors & Secretaries to be appointed

Now Insure with BHARAT

T. V. M. SWAMI, Secretary.

CRICKET COMMENTS

Tourists Lose Two More Battles

BY "SILLY-POINT"

The Indian cricketers played two matches in England last week and in both of them they lost heavily. Playing against Yorkshire, the champion county, they were routed in the first innings by the smallest total of the tour, namely, 86. So terrible was the collapse that six batsmen—men of the calibre of Palia, Hindlekar, Amarnath, Wazir Ali, Vizianagram and Baqa Jilani—were literally mowed down by the Yorkshire fast bowlers, Bowes and Smailes, for the insignificant total of 22 runs. How these great batsmen allowed themselves to be masacred in this helpless manner is difficult to explain. However the figures tell their own story of the dreadful state of affairs.

At this critical juncture, Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali became associated and they made a gallant attempt to retrieve the position. They exhibited admirable pluck and courage in facing England's best bowling. Nayudu remained at the wickets for 140 minutes to score 41 runs before he was dismissed under the new l.b.w. code. This is the third or fourth time that the ex-All-India Captain has fallen a victim to this rate. It is time he became more careful about it.

TWO PLUCKY STANDS.

Mushtaq Ali was the only other batsman to reach double figures in an hour's stay at the wicket. Banerjee was another batsman who batted doggedly till the end of the innings to remain unbeaten. He was so ultra-careful—of course, his motive was to assist Nayudu to score asmuch as possible—that he took 45 minutes to pick up a couple of runs. All praise to this two for their brave effort. Flattering analyses were returned by Smaile, Bowes and Verity who captured four and three wickets respectively for 24, 18 and 21 respectively.

VERITY'S RECORD AT HOME.

Yorkshire began as disastrously as their opponents, losing four wickets for 43 runs, Nissar doing the trick. But the tourists failed to press home the initial advantage, Sutcliffe, Turner, Verity and Smailes having mastered their bowling with tremendous success. Vizianagram employed the whole brigade of his artillery but they seemed to be ineffective for a time. Verity knocked up his highest score in England, only to be denied the honour of a century by four runs. Rather unfortunate that. Smailes recorded the next highest contribution of 77. It was really creditable of Nissar to produce the fine analysis of 313 overs, 7 maidens, 6 wickets for 74 runs when the opponents total was as high as 352.

A REPLICA OF THE FIRST.

The second innings of the tourists turned out to be as miserable as the first. With the exception of Hindlekar, Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali who played their part comparatively well, all the other batsmen succumbed easily, so much so that they could collect only 24 runs between them. Mushtaq Ali was run out again. It is a great pity that he has been throwing away his wicket like this repeatedly. He should be more careful in risking an extra run. The tourists closed their innings at 115 and thereby lost the match by an innings and 151 runs. Smailes was again the most successful bowler whose analysis showed 16 overs, 4 maidens, 36 runs and 6 wickets.

"VIZZY'S" EXPERIMENTS.

After the earlier defeats which the tourists had encountered, it was hardly likely that they would get the better of the League champions. But few expected such a severe trouncing. Their batting failures were altogether unacceptable in the extreme. Again when they met a minor county like Durham later in the week in a two-day fixture, they failed to create any great impression. Their first effort produced only 174 runs. Nayudu and Nissar were given rest in this match and Merchant made a welcome reappearance. The Maharaj Kumar tried a new batting order Wazir Ali and Merchant as the opening pair. Amarnath remained in his usual position at No. 3. But Jai was promoted to No 4 and Palia and Banerjee came next in order. Hindlekar was sent in ninth. For the first time Jai made a respectable score (46) which turned out to be the highest in the innings. Wazir Ali (33), Merchant (27) and Banerjee (23) were the other scorers who were of any notice.

BANERJEE'S BOWLING FEAT.

Despite the havoc which Banerjee played with the leather capturing 5 wickets for 54 runs, Divekar managed to surpass the visitors total by a couple of runs, thanks chiefly to the resourceful batting of Carr and Dobson who contributed 45 and 52, not out, respectively. Amir Elahi also bowled well to bag three wickets for 38 runs.

In their Second Innings, Wazir Ali and Jai and then Ramaswamy completely mastered the home bowling and put on 203 for 3 wickets. Wazir Ali was so aggressive that he knocked up 139 runs in 150 minutes without losing his wicket. As there were only 135 minutes left, the Indian Captain sportingly applied closure and offered the home side the chance of winning the match by gathering the requisite number of runs within that time.

A TACTICAL BLUNDER.

Unfortunately, Vizianagram was unaware of the slogging capacity of his hosts. They clouted the bowling with such amazing zeal and zest that they attained their objective with four minutes to spare, much to the chagrin of the prince. It cost them only five wickets all of which fell to the luck of Banerjee at the cost of 13 runs a piece. Parnaby and Randle hit up 109 in 80 minutes, the latter ending with 85 to his credit. A tactical blunder on the part of "Vizzy" cost India the match. And all praise to Durham for their victory.

Merit, Not Birth To Be Criterion

WHY INDIAN CRICKETERS HAVE FAILED IN ENGLAND

Princes Must Not Force Themselves Into The Team

The Indian Cricket Team touring in England to-day, has enough talent to defeat an English Eleven in at least one of the Tests. This team is any day better and consists of sounder and experienced men than the 1932 Indian Team contained. It is difficult to say as to what exactly are the reasons for the continued failures, though one feels that something is wrong somewhere.

This was the view that a prominent cricketer of Bombay, who is closely connected with the sport and its recent developments in this country, expressed to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the continuous failure of the Indian Team.

Of course, he said, one cannot be too optimistic about the capabilities of an Indian Team, especially in England, a country which has some of the best experienced wizards of the game. But it was certainly inexcusable for the Indians to make such a poor show.

VIZZY, NOT GOOD ENOUGH AS A CAPTAIN.

He did not have anything to say about the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram personally. He thought he was a very good man and a charming man too to converse with. But as a Captain of an Indian eleven? Well, he could not conceive of him in such a position. "It was alright in India and it would be alright in friendly matches. But when you think of sending a representative team to play in countries like England, then you have to consider the good name of the sport before you select anybody. How long is India going to be led by princes and princelings, while the claims of first class men, who have proved their worth times without number, are ignored. It was time that Indian Cricket Captains were in future selected because of their merits and not because of their birth.

The prominent Cricketer was further of the view, that there was still time to retrieve the lost position. The Indian Team could certainly make a very good show both in the Tests and in the other matches, if they were properly organised and led.

COLTS NOT GIVEN A CHANCE.

From a conversation which our representative had with another gentleman, who is well-known in Bombay cricket circles as a good cricketer and a reliable critic of the game, it appears that the Team that has been sent to England could have been a much stronger one. The tragedy was that the new colts were not given the chance they deserved. He pointed out that to-day the Indian team in England lacked a good opening pair and the Maharajkumar was trying all sorts of experiments. It has been proved that Hindlecker who was taken mainly for his ability to keep the wickets has proved himself to be a very good opening batsman. Youth and courage are what is required of the opening pair. While suggestions have been made that Naomal, Nazirali, Bhaya and others should be immediately sent to England to strengthen the team, everyone seems to have overlooked the fact that the Maharajkumar is searching in vain for the best opening pair.

CLAIMS OF KADRI.

Those who have seen S. M. Kadri playing in recent years, would have seen that Kadri and Hindlecker make the best opening pair. In ordinary circumstances Kadri easily walks into any Indian eleven. He has proved that during the last Quadrangular matches. He also did well against the Australians. Of course, one cannot expect at this stage, when practically half the tour is over, that Kadri should be sent to England. Yet the fact remains that the best players from India were not selected to tour England. Merits were given a go by to and several other considerations played prominent part in the selection of the team and one sees the result.

He, however, hopes that in future real merit would be the only criterion for anyone to be included in any Indian representative team. He, of course, does not forget that the Indian princes have contributed a great deal towards the development of Indian Cricket and if they wish to see that India should win a distinguishing position in International Cricket, they should not force themselves into the team and spoil the country's chances.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND

Results At A Glance

First match vs. Worcester. Indians 229 and 150. Worcester 248 and 134 for 7 wickets. Worcester won by 3 wickets.

Second match vs. Oxford University. Oxford 202 and 297. Indians 352 and 103 for 5 wickets. Match drawn.

Third match vs. Somerset. Somerset 496 and 89 for 1 wicket. Indians 228 and 356. Somerset won by 10 wickets.

Fouth match vs. Northamptonshire. Indians 405 for 9 wickets declared. Northants 242 and 275 for 1 wicket. Match drawn.

Fifth match vs. M.C.C. M.C.C. 382 and 36 for no loss. Indians 185 and 230. M.C.C. won by 10 wickets.

Sixth match vs. Leicestershire. Indians 426 and 171 for 6 wickets declared. Leicester 327 and 47 for no loss. Match drawn.

Seventh match vs. Middlesex. Indians 110 and 158. Middlesex 173 and 96 for 6 wickets. Middlesex won by 4 wickets.

Eighth match vs. Essex. Indians 184 and 227. Essex 351 and 61 for 3 wickets. Essex won by 7 wickets.

Ninth match vs. Cambridge University. Indians 161 and 3 for no loss. Cambridge 217. Match drawn.

Tenth match vs. Yorkshire. Indians 86 and 115. Yorkshire 352. Yorkshire won by an innings and 151 runs.

Eleventh match vs. Durham. Indians 174 and 203 or 3 wickets declared. Durham 176 and 203 for 5 wickets. Durham won by 5 wickets and 4 runs.

BATTING ANALYSIS

	M.	I.	N.O.	H.S.	T.	Avr.
Wazir Ali	3	5	2	139	262	87.7
Merchant	5	9	1	151	395	49.4
Amarsingh	2	3	0	77	144	48.
Nayudu	9	17	0	83	527	31.
Amarnath	11	20	1	130	577	30.4
Bannerjee	8	14	5	47	232	25.8
Md. Hussain	5	8	2	55	121	20.1
Ramaswamy	6	9	2	30	136	19.4
Palia	8	15	2	63	247	19.
Baqa Jilani	5	10	1	113	179	18.9
Vizianagram	11	18	0	60	288	16.
Mushtaq Ali	9	17	1	47	251	15.7
Jai	5	8	1	46	106	15.1
Amir Elahi	8	13	2	35	152	13.8
Hindlekar	8	14	0	46	182	13.
Gopalan	4	4	1	18	29	9.6
Meherhomji	3	4	1	17	35	8.7
Nissar	8	12	2	24	68	6.8
Also batted:						
Jehangir Khan	1	2	1	80	110	110.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

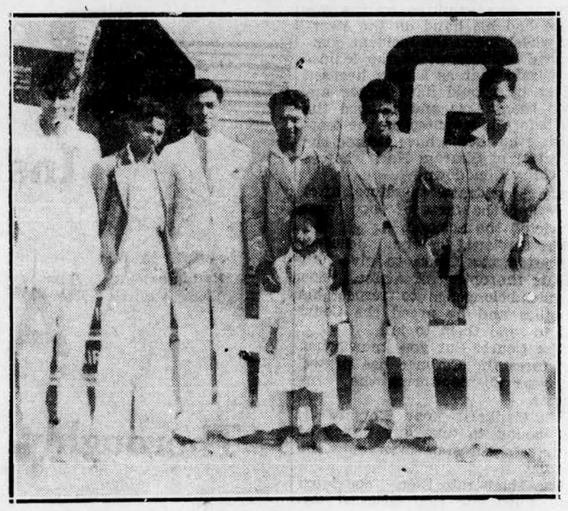
	Runs.	Wkts.	Avr.
Bannerjee	625	31	20.2
Nissar	701	34	20.6
Amarnath	684	31	22.
Amarsingh	202	8	25.2
Palia	183	5	36.2
Amir Elahi	340	9	37.7
Merchant	98	2	49.
Baqa Jilani	205	4	51.4
Nayudu	490	9	54.4
Gopalan	231	4	57.7
Mushtaq Ali	137	2	68.5
Also Bowled.			
Jehangir Khan	94	2	47.

CENTURIES BY INDIANS

Merchant 151 against Somerset.
Amarnath 114 against Northants.
Baqa Jilani 113 against Leicester.
Amarnanth 130 and 107 against Essex.
Wazir Ali 139 against Durham.

CENTURIES AGAINST INDIANS

Gimblett 163 for Somerset.
Bakewell 100 for Northants.
Human 155 for M.C.C.
Cutmore 137 for Essex.
P. Smith 105 for Essex.



C. S. Nayudu, third from the left, snapped at Dreigh Road Aerodrome, before he took off to England to strengthen the Indian Cricket Team. To Nayudu's right is Naoomal, the Karachi Test cricketer.

Chinese Olympic Soccer Team For India

RANGOON, June 14.

The Chinese Olympic Soccer Team is arriving here from the Straits Settlement on June 23 and during their week's stay in Rangoon the team will play three matches against teams selected by the Burma Athletic Association.

The team will sail for Calcutta on June 30 arriving there on July 2. The Team will play only one match at Calcutta on July 6 and on the same night they will leave for Bombay from where they will sail for Berlin on July 9.

Mr. Yee Cheok Wah their advance representative who came here on June 2 sailed yesterday for Calcutta to make necessary arrangements.—United Press.

Minister Kambli For Ahmednagar

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, will leave Poona for Ahmednagar on June 20 and return on June 22.

Jubbulpore.—After his retirement from the Central Provinces Educational Service, as a Professor in the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, Prof. Ghosal has been appointed the Director of Secondary Education in the Holkar State, Indore. He was a very popular and keen educationist of these Provinces.

Mysore Ruler's Party For Europe

BANGALORE, June 15.

It is understood that the Maharajah of Mysore's party on his European tour will number about 30. They will include the Yuvrajah and Kumara Rajah, Desaraj Urs.

The party will go direct to London and later tour the continent.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
WEDNESDAY, June 17.

12-0 noon. H. M. V. Records (Indian) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Children's Hour. 5-30 p.m. A relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. The School of Indian Music. Conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar. 7-15 p.m. Exposition of Gatha (In Gujerati.) 7-30 p.m. "Pleader and Client' (Marathi Farce.) 8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi. 8-25 p.m. Gujerati Songs. Jaggannath of Surat. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Talk: "A day in the life of a Professor." By Prof. F. Correa-Afonso. 10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert. 10-30 p.m. "The Monkey's Paw". A Sketch presented by. The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
WEDNESDAY, June 17.

12-36 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Kathakata. 2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections. 2-21 p.m. Panchali. 2-51 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records. 3-6 p.m. Close down.

5-36 p.m. Recorded Selections. 6-6 p.m. Vocal Music. 6-36 p.m. Raga Debonstration. 6-56 p. m. Vocal Music (Bengali). 7-11 p. m. "India in Europe." Air Mail letter. 7-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). 7-51 p.m. News in English. 8-6 p.m. Jack Artin and His Orchestra. 8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. Harmonium Solo. 9-16 p.m. Modern Bengali Song. 9-31 p.m. Mystery by X 9-46 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. 10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, (In English). 10-21 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
WEDNESDAY, June 17.

8-0 a.m. Bhajan 8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra and Pandit Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur, Allah Bandi of Hindaun. 8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "At a Moghul Court." Indian Vocal Music. 10-0 a.m. Close down.

1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 6-10 p.m. Pandit Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur 6-20 p.m. News Bulletin (Hindustani). 6-30 p.m. News Bulletin. (English). 6-40 p.m. Indian Vocal Music. 7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only." 8-45 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani)—"Ghosts." 9-0 p.m. Indian Vocal Music. 9-45 p.m. News Bulletin. (Hindustani). 10-0 p.m. News Bulletin. (English). 10-15 p.m. Talk: (English). "Possibilities in Poultry in India." 10-30 p.m. An Orchestral Programme. By His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra. 11-30 p.m. Close down.

Bihar Council To Meet On Agust 31

PATNA, June 15.

The autumn session of the Bihar Legislative Council will commence at Ranchi on 31st August and continue till 9th September.

According to the provisional programme the first three days will be taken up with election of the Deputy President and official business. The following two days will be devoted to non-official resolutions. September 7th and 8th will be devoted to non-official bills and 9th September to official business.—A. P.

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Refreshing, Fragrant & Harmless

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It refreshes and invigorates the nervous system.

SAVE Your stoppers and exchange them for handsome gifts.

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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—Dhobi Talao

POSITIVELY LAST 3 DAYS only

GRADUATE

Two Shows Daily: 6-30; 10 p. m.

Special Matinee on FRIDAY for AMVAS at 3-30 p. m.

Glad News for the Patrons of the WELLINGTON CINEMA

The Sweet Melodious Songs of

PIYA-KI-JOGAN

which is to be screened from Next Saturday—

Also the tuneful Songs of "Graduate" now running will be

BROADCAST

on the radio

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY FROM 5-30 P. M. (S. T:)

Enjoy this real musical treat!

GRADUATE

Every student must see it!

Do not miss to see it!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 13, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 26, 1355
Parsi: Deh 15, 1305
Hightide: 10-45 22-17
Lowtide: 3-46 16-47
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 17m

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Joint meeting of the European and Indian Progressive Groups at 5-30 p.m. at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Dr. Clifford Manshart will speak.

Thursday, June 18.

Results of Second LL.B. and M.A. Examinations, University Buildings, 2-0 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

S. S. 'Maloja' with mails from London of June 4 due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, June 20.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with English mails sails at 1-0 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Petticoat Fevers." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Curly Top." Time as usual

EXCELSIOR—"Squibs" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Misss Frontier Mail". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire," Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Thanks A Million." Time as usual.

PATHE—"Desire". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Love Before Breakfast" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Akkal-na-Bardan" Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"The Widow from Monte Carlo." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Graduate" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Matlabi Duniya" Time as usual.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH

MUNDKUR—To Mrs. Laxmidevi (Shantha) wife of Mr. Manjunath M. Mundkur at Anandashram, Matunga, on 15-6-1936 the gift of a son. Both well.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan 'Machrayne' arrived at Suez on Sunday evening June 14.

Steamer Clan 'Maciver' arrived at Suez on Monday morning June 15.

The O S K steamer 'Sumatra Maru' left Sakito on June 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 9 via usual ports.

'PERFECT ROLL' IN BYCULLA

A centre has been opened in 'E' Ward (Byculla) at Swadeshi Vastra and Khadi Bhandar, DeLisle Road, for the purpose of enrolling newly enfranchised voters to the Provincial legislatures. Provisional rolls both for General Constituency and Muslim Constituency have been kept at this centre, which are available at this centre for inspection throughout the day between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Those concerned are requested to see if their names are included in the rolls; if not to get their names registered in time. Handbills explaining the various franchise qualifications and different application forms are also stocked at this centre.

SMALL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

The Committee of the Small Industries Association have sent the following telegram to the Hon'ble Chaudhuri Sir Muhammad Zafrullakhan, Railway Member, Government of India, Simla, regarding the proposed enhancement of railway freight:

"The proposed enhancement of the railway freight affects many industries adversely. Members of our Association and many other industries are much perturbed. Respectfully urge going slowly in this matter and delaying action till detailed representations have been received."

SANGAT SABHA

The Sangat Sabha will commence its session with an address in English by Prof. V. N. Naik M.A. on the 'Religion of Man' to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

164-165-166 Shows at
CAPITOL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In United Artists'
MODERN TIMES

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
He was BLACK SPOTS before her eyes until a BLACK EYE made her see PINK CLOUDS and CUPIDS!
Carole LOMBARD
IN FAITH BALDWIN'S
LOVE BEFORE BREAKFAST
One long, loud laugh!
: : NEXT SATURDAY : :
The most talked about Picture of the year . . .
THESE THREE
with
MIRIAM HOPKINS—MERLE OBERON—JOEL McCREA

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BETTY BALFOUR
GORDON HARKER
in a sparkling entertainment
"SQUIBS"
with 4 songs
A Twickenham Picture

5th WEEK
And still going
STRONG!
The Finest Show in Town that has taken Bombay by storm
Jeewan Naiya
BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL

"The Collegiate" at Pathe from to-day.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE TO-DAY

Pathe will be showing from to-day and until Friday next "Collegiate" a musical comedy featuring Jack Oakie, Joe Penner, Ned Sparks, Frances Langford and Lynne Overman.

Oakie inherits a girl school which he finds too old and turns it into a modern "charm" school, you can imagine the result. There is some very fine step dancing by Betty Jane Cooper. Miss Langford also sings some very tuneful songs; altogether a very lively show.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL NEEDS FUNDS FOR WORK

Mrs. Naidu Appeals To Citizens Of Bombay To Foster The "National Asset Of Their Own Creation"

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, writes:—

"I consider it a privilege to inaugurate the series of appeals which it is proposed to issue in behalf of the famous Congress Free Hospital which has such a splendid five years' record of philanthropic work to its credit. The story of this admirable institution is an important and integral part of the history of the moving and memorable national struggle of 1930 and 1932, when the City of Bombay was the stronghold of patriotic enthusiasm and sacrifice.

It is therefore unnecessary to recall to the people of Bombay the generous and spontaneous public support that helped to maintain its beneficent activities under the care and supervision of distinguished physicians and surgeons, of devoted nurses and volunteers, all of whom vied with one another in their zealous desire and effort to serve the brave legion of wounded and suffering men and women who sought shelter and relief within its hospitable walls.

THOSE EPIC YEARS

The fervour and excitement of those Epic years have for the moment abated, but the work of the Congress Free Hospital is still being carried on, patiently, efficiently, faithfully, it is a sanctuary for the poor who are in need of help and healing, irrespective of class community or creed. It is true to the national ideal of service, whether in times of struggle or times of peace.

What appeal could be more eloquent or more convincing than the testimony of its own great achievement, which is also a guarantee of success for the future, if only the liberal-hearted citizens of Bombay will continue to foster and cherish an institution which is a national asset of their own creation.

DONATIONS IN 1936

Narandas Kudumber Rs. 5; Dava Bazar Rs. 1,000; Keshav Morar Bhavsar Rs. 50; Susilabai Rs. 8 and Sakaribai Rs. 10. Total Rs. 1037.

The following donations came after the first appeal was issued (20th March 1936),

Ramkaran Kedia Rs. 81; The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Rs. 100; The Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association Rs. 100; The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. Rs. 250; Kanaiyalal T. Merchant Rs. 50; The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association Rs. 51; The Bombay Grain and Seeds Association Rs. 51; Minochar B. Karani Rs. 10; The Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd. Rs. 250 and Mrs. Ulasibai Chimanlal Sukharaj Rs. 15. Total Rs. 958.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

At the meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board held on Sunday last the question of appointing a municipal doctor for the Parle Charitable Dispensary was discussed.

A resolution moved by Mr. L. L. Misquitta that Dr. J. Mendes be appointed as municipal doctor on such terms as may be fixed by the President, the salary not exceeding more than Rs. 75 per month, was carried "nem con."

Though the recommendation was made by the Dispensary Committee it was not unanimous which made some of the members suggest that the merits of the other candidate Dr. Rane, also be considered, but Mr. G. W. Gomes pointed out that the House had already referred the matter back to the Dispensary Committee with a request to recommend only one candidate for the post. Therefore the Board had no alteration but to accept the recommendation of the Dispensary Committee.

On the same day the Board approved of a proposal to elect eight representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee, as requested by the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District.

NEW ANDHERI HOSPITAL.

Now that I have written about the Parle Dispensary Committee brings back to memory that hospital I told you was going to be built by a donor at Andheri. I now learn that it is suggested that the Wadia Dispensary and Hospital are to be amalgamated as one unit, and as the local authorities anticipate a difficulty in maintaining a fifty bed hospital the donor agrees to reducing the size of the building to a thirty bed house. This matter is still in the hand of the Board as investigations are being made.

FACILITIES TO WOMEN VOTERS OF 'A' WARD

The 'A' Ward District Congress Committee requests the voters to the elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly to note that the literacy test consists in women's ability to read and write. A signature of a J.P. or a headmaster is required in this connection.

To give facilities to women voters, arrangement has been made to get them such a signature. Mr. Karsondas Thakersi Rowji, J.P., has agreed to do this work for the benefit of the general public.

Women voters are therefore requested to call at the Committee's Office for one week between 8 and 9-30 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

It is hoped they will not fail to avail themselves of this unique opportunity.

Sympathy With Palestine Arabs

To express sympathy with the Palestine Arabs in their struggle for freedom, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall, under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, All-India Trade Union Congress and other bodies.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and Mr. M. R. Masani, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Charles Mascarenhas, Z. Choudhry and Bhogle will speak.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS' ASSOCIATION

In order to discuss the question of starting an association, a meeting of the Parents and Guardians of the Children attending the New Era School will be held at Mantri House, Bhagini Samaj Balmandir to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. Divatia will preside.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ELECTION

Bombay Govt. Explain Provisions Re: Qualifications Of Candidates

FOR PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the forthcoming elections for the reformed Provincial Legislature there seems to exist some doubt in some quarters whether a person who is eligible to stand as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly or the Bombay Legislative Council in the territorial constituency in which he ordinarily resides can stand for election in any other territorial constituency of the Assembly or Council, as the case may be.

The provisions regarding the qualifications of candidates in the constituencies of the two Chambers are contained in paragraph 12 of the Fifth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, and the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils), Order, 1936.

According to these provisions there is no objection to a candidate residing in any one of the General, Muhammadan or Anglo-Indian constituencies standing as a candidate in any other constituency of the same communal description in the province. The same position holds good in the case of women's constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Assembly also. In the case of European constituencies a person is eligible for election if he is a European entitled to vote in the constituency or in some other constituency.

In the case of Indian Christian constituencies a person is eligible for election if he is an Indian Christian entitled to vote in the constituency or in some other territorial constituency. There is no provision in the new Act or Orders in Council corresponding to the existing one whereby a person in order to be eligible for election in any constituency is required to have actually resided in it for a certain period.

Educational Qualification

In a recent circular addressed to the Collectors the Bombay Government have explained the interpretation of the rule regarding the educational qualification of voters to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The rule provides that in the case of educational qualification a certificate of having passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination, should be attached to the application for enrolment. This certificate need not, however, be the original certificate granted by the competent authority nor even a certified copy of it but includes any other certificate given by the competent authority proving that the individual has passed the qualifying examination.

HELPING THE POOR AND HOMELESS

(From Our Correspondent)

Bandra, Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. G. Fernandes in a stirring appeal on behalf of the St. Anthony's Guild on Sunday evening pointed to the example of the Parsis among whom beggars are hardly heard of whilst among the Christians poverty seemed so widespread. Referring to the early Christians who by their charitable example evoked the admiration of the non-Christians Fr. Fernandes appealed to the audience to join the Guild of St. Anthony of St. Andrew's Church and thus contribute towards the succour of the poor.

After the service, the annual meeting was held at which the 26th report and accounts were submitted. The report states that 41 families comprising of 110 individuals were aided during the year, and that relief to the extent of Rs. 3,593-13-8 was granted. The building fund has reached the figure of Rs. 5,893-13-8 which the Committee contemplate utilising for the erection of another building to house the poor.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

DATE OF NAGPUR MEETING CHANGED

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party announces that the meeting of the Executive Committee which had been fixed at Nagpur on July 3, is postponed till later in the month to suit the convenience of the members. The date of the meeting will be announced after the meeting of the A. I. C. C. is fixed by the Working Committee of the Congress and will probably be held at the same place.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party Executive Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Party Office.

A meeting of the Party members in the 'D' Ward will be held on Thursday the 18th instant at the office of the Party, at 7 p.m.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Police And Unemployed

The contrast between the Police constable in London and the police constable in Bombay has often been made. While the constable in England imbibes the spirit that he is after all the servant of the people and that his job is to serve the people, the constables in India —whether in Bombay or elsewhere —imbibes, in spite of themselves, the spirit that they also are the pillars of British rule in India and masters of the people. That is due to the system that they get into. They are not trained properly as to what their duties are. Courtesy is unknown to many of them. While a London "Bobby" would help children to cross the roads, help strangers who have lost their way and properly direct them, many an Indian constable, even the Bombay policeman, who is supposed to be better trained than other Indian policemen, would feel it an insult to his uniform, would consider it below his dignity to help any stranger or to talk courteously. There are thousands of educated unemployed in the city. If the Home Department is really anxious to improve the City Police Force, it should immediately consider the question of drafting into the police department as many educated unemployed as possible. They would certainly contribute greatly towards making the Bombay Police force one of the few best in the world. But will they do it?

Public Urinals

The Fort area is the business centre of Bombay, and a large number of people go there in the day time to attend the various offices and firms. It is necessary that the municipality should provide them with all possible facilities. Sometimes people are faced with great difficulty due to the scarcity of public urinals. There are a few urinals, no doubt, but they are too few and far between and some of them are not worth visiting at all. A few urinals with modern sanitary equipment would be very welcome, and remove a crying public grievance.

KARNATAK PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE

(From Our Correspondent)

The Karnatak Physical Culture Institute at Dharwar conducted six training classes for primary boys and girls in different localities of the city. Mr. Rajadhyaksa District Judge, who recently performed the closing ceremony of these classes, eulogised the services rendered by the institution in the field of physical culture for the last 25 years and compared it to similar institutions in Maharashtra and C. P.

For the first time the institution made an attempt on a mass scale to train the boys and girls in the primary schools of the city. In a month's time it trained about 400 children in foot drill, "lezim" and "lathi". In the past on many occasions it had conducted such vacation classes for adults and school teachers.

The citizens who were present at the ceremony very much appreciated the progress made by the children during the short time. The institution deserves congratulations for this attempt.

A. I. CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

NAGPUR, June 16.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party at its meeting to be held here in July will consider the Congress election manifesto drawn up by the Congress Parliamentary Committee and suggests amendments to the same from the Socialist point of view.

The meeting will also consider the venue and agenda of the next annual session of the Party.—United Press.

THE MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD.

The following resolution was passed by the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce on the sad demise of Syt. Abbas Tyabji —

"The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce expresses their deep sense of sorrow at the passing of Syt. Abbas Tyabji, the ex-Judge of the Baroda High Court, the grand old man of Gujarat and a great nationalist and patriot. They offer heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow."

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B·M·PALEKER GRAIN DEALERS
168 GIRGAON BOMBAY
उत्तम व टिकाऊ कारवारी चंपल्स
खात्री मिळतिल
बी एम पालेकर धान्याचे दुकान
१६८ गिरगांव मुंबई

Ya Gotta have CHARM!
Oakie inherits a girls' school'... can ya 'magine? Joe Penner's the bankroll and Lynne Overman and Ned Sparks are the serious notes in this singing, dancing, romancing college musical...!
Adolph Zukor presents
"COLLEGIATE"
JOE PENNER and JACK OAKIE
with
NED SPARKS · FRANCES LANGFORD
BETTY GRABLE · LYNNE OVERMAN
MACK GORDON and HARRY REVEL
Directed by Ralph Murphy A Paramount Picture
Also BETTY BOOP Cartoon
Songs that are the class of 36!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1936

DO THEM JUSTICE

That the University Senate meeting had to be conducted on Tuesday under police protection was due largely to the Vice-Chancellor's tactlessness in dealing with the demonstrations of aggrieved students, whom he described a "rowdy mob". Nowhere else in the world have students a greater reverence for their 'Alma Mater' than in India. When year after year thousands of deserving students fail in their examinations, they submit with pathetic resignation to what they regard as the result of their own incompetence or bad luck, but, rarely, blame the Universities or the examiners. Unfortunately, this very fact has tended to make some examiners capricious and unmindful of the interests of students. At this year's, matriculation examination of the Bombay University, which being the last normal examination under the old rules, called for special consideration for the interests of students, a few examiners have acquitted themselves in a most irresponsible manner, with the result that thousands of competent students have found themselves ploughed down mercilessly, on an unprecedented scale in the history of the University. And when some of the aggrieved students give vent peacefully to their outraged feelings, they certainly could not be described "as a rowdy mob".

Unrepentant

Fortunately, the discussion at the Senate meeting shows that, unlike Dr. Vad, who evidently entertains bureaucratic ideas of "firmness", there are some members who realise that grievous injustice has been done to thousands of students and that justice should be done to them by all possible means. There are presumably many others who share this feeling but fear that any special concession at this stage might look like weakness and lower the prestige of the University. Prof. Hamill, however, who has wrought more misery and injustice than he is aware of, is utterly unrepentant and defends himself by all sorts of plausible pleas. We shall consider these separately on another occasion For the present we shall only say that the English papers that he set are, on his own admission, against the letter of the rules about the examination and the traditional policy of the University and are otherwise utterly unsuitable, as has been shown by many an experienced teacher. And if it is true that 65 per cent., of the candidates failed in English alone, that fact by itself is enough to damn the papers.

Wonted Immediate Relief

We still hope the University, for its own reputation for justice and for the sake of the thousands of aggrieved students, will acquit itself as a true Alma Mater. What precisely is to be done will need some careful consideration in view of the limitations of the standing rules and regulations of the University. But we do not believe there are any insuperable difficulties in reconsidering at once the cases of students failing by only a few marks, particularly those who fail in English only, and in holding two supplementary examinations, instead of only one, as at present proposed. For other necessary concessions it will be best for the Senate or the Syndicate to appoint a special committee to make recommendations on the whole subject. If the members of the Committee only realise that they owe justice to the students concerned, it will not be difficult for them to find out in what specific ways justice should be rendered.

British Cabinet's Decision

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's description of the demand to persist with sanctions against Italy as "midsummer madness" provoked, the other day, a storm of protest. Mr. Baldwin tried to still it by declaring that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was expressing his own personal opinions, implying thereby that the Cabinet had not made up its mind. Mr. Baldwin's intention was not to throw over his colleague: the colleague is too powerful for that. The fact is that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was speaking the mind of the Cabinet indications of which had been given earlier by Mr. Eden's rather surprising plea for "realisme" and by the return of Sir Samuel Hoare to the Cabinet in a post that is giving to be most important as regards Anglo-Italian relations.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's interpretation is now confirmed. Conservative M.P's. have declared themselves in favour of the sanctions being given up and the Cabinet "is believed to have agreed on the principle of the discontinuance of sanctions." But the Cabinet, it is interesting to note, would like to put the responsibility for what it has already decided on that vague entity "Geneva." This is as undignified, to say the least of it, as the earlier attempt to justify the contemplated betrayal because of the Argentine. Be that as it may, at the next meeting of the Council and Assembly the League of Nations is going to be betrayed formally. And what is more, its international conception is going to be made strictly subservient, in theory as it has been in practice, to the self-interests of individual member States.

The Correct Position

The special Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" understands from the Commerce Department of the Government of India that there is not on the tapis 'up to date' any question of a stop-gap arrangement between India and Britain to cover the period between the termination of the Ottawa Agreement and the execution of a fresh agreement. The question of some sort of fresh agreement may not be definitely on the tapis up to date but it could not possibly be outside the minds of the authorities here or in Britain Proceeding to interpret in his own way the present position as created by the Assembly decision denouncing the Ottawa Agreement, the "Times of India" correspondent remarks:—"India's notice to terminate the Ottawa Agreement does not of itself produce any effect upon the preferential duties, unless it is followed by legislative measures to that end. All that her notice to terminate does is to remove from either side the obligation to give six months' notice of tariff changes accepting the agreed preferences. If neither India legislates tariff changes, nor Britain proceeds to alter the preferences given to Indian commodities, then the mutual preferences will continue indefinitely." This sounds plausible but does not accurately describe the whole of the present position. The Government, having pledged themselves to give effect to the Assembly decision should either undertake soon legislation ending the Ottawa preferences or should persuade the Assembly to support a fresh agreement.

ARABS & JEWS IN PALESTINE

Why India Must Sympathise With The Arabs

(By: PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.)

My expression of sympathy with the Arab national movement and their struggle for freedom has brought me some protests from Jews in India I venture, therefore, to state a little more fully what my attitude is to this problem of Palestine.

Sympathy For Jews

Few people, I imagine, can withhold their deep sympathy from the Jews for the long centuries of the most terrible oppression to which they have been subjected all over Europe. Fewer still can repress their indignation at the barbarities and racial suppression of the Jews which the Nazis have indulged in during the last few years, and which continue today. Even outside Germany Jew-baiting has become a favourite pastime of various Fascist groups. This revival in an intense form of racial intolerance and race war is utterly repugnant to me and I have been deeply distressed at the sufferings of vast numbers of people of the Jewish race. Many of these unfortunate exiles, with no country or home to call their own, are known to me, and some I consider it an honour to call my friends.

I approach this question, therefore, with every sympathy for the Jews. So far as I am concerned the racial or the religious issue does not affect my opinion.

Gross Betrayal of Arabs

But my reading of war-time and post-war history shows that there was a gross betrayal of the Arabs by British Imperialism. The many promises that were made to them by Colonel Lawrence and others, on behalf of the British Government, and which resulted in the Arabs helping the British and allied Powers during the war, were consistently ignored after the war was over. All the Arabs, in Syria, Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine, smarted under this betrayal, but the position of the Arabs in Palestine was undoubtedly the worst of all. Having been promised freedom and independence repeatedly from 1915 onwards, suddenly they found themselves converted into a mandatory territory with a new burden added on—the promise of the creation of a national home for the Jews—a burden which almost made it impossible for them to realise independence.

Zionism Backed By British Imperialism

The Jews have a right to look to Jerusalem as their Holy Land and to have free access to them. But the position after the Balfour Declaration was very different. A new State within a State was sought to be created in Palestine, an ever-growing State with the backing of British Imperialism behind it, and the hope was held out that this new Jewish State would, in the near future, become so powerful in numbers and in economic position that it would dominate the whole of Palestine. Zionist policy aimed at this domination and worked for it, though, I believe, some sections of Jewish opinion were opposed to this aggressive attitude. Inevitably, the Zionists opposed the Arabs and looked for protection and support to the British Government.

Such case as the Zionists had might be called a moral one, their ancient association with their Holy Land and their present reverence for it. One may sympathise with it. But what of the Arabs? For them also it was a holy land—both for Muslim and Christian Arabs. For thirteen hundred years or more they had lived there and all their national and racial interests had taken strong roots there. Palestine was not an empty land fit for colonisation by outsiders. It was a well-populated and full land with little room for large numbers of colonists from abroad.

Is it any wonder that the Arabs objected to this intrusion? And their objection grew as they realised that the aim of British Imperialism was to make the Arab-Jew problem a permanent obstacle to their independence. We in India have sufficient experience of similar obstacles being placed in the way of our freedom by British Imperialism.

A Nationalist Problem

It is quite possible that a number of Jews might have found welcome in Palestine and settled down there. But when the Zionists came with the avowed object of pushing out the Arabs from all places of importance and of dominating the country, they could hardly be welcomed and the fact that they have brought much money from outside and started industries and schools and universities, cannot diminish the opposition of the Arabs, who see with dismay the prospect of their be-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

Notable Event In France

Advent Of First Socialist Premier

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

This is a notable moment in France. After a tedious interval, for the first time in the history of the Republic a Socialist Prime Minister has formed a Government.

That might have happened sooner in the life of France had it not been for the angry feud between Socialists and Communists that rent the working class soon after the war, and split the Trade Unions as well as the political party.

Those miserable years are forgotten. Socialists and Communists are solidly united in the People's Front, and they stand together behind Leon Blum's Ministry.

Even more interesting, I am disposed to think, are the strikes that have spread from the munition workshops of Paris to other factories and other towns all over the country. This is one of the most original movements in working-class history.

The "stay-in" strike is not entirely new. It was used on a big scale in Italy soon after the war. Miners have used it in Hungary, Poland, and recently in Wales.

But never before have workers adopted it spontaneously on this immense scale and carried it out in perfect order and with marked success.

It is, I suppose, as the Capitalist Press tells us, flatly illegal. Men who have downed tools, remain in occupation of the factories. They have ceased to be the owners' servants, and beyond question in the eyes of the law they are trespassers.

Blackleg-Proof

An unsympathetic government, if it could rely on its police, would evict them from the factories.

The men face not a little discomfort. They must sleep anyhow in the workshop, and feed anyhow on such provisions as their friends and families carry to them.

It is interesting to learn that in some of the suburbs of Paris the municipalities, which are nowadays often communist, have provided meals for the strikers.

The chief advantage of this method is, of course, that it is proof against the blackleg. While the men hold the fort, the employer cannot introduce strike-breakers.

The method might not work if trade were slack this sort of strike must succeed in a few days or not at all. But it happens that in the aviation workshops where the strike first broke out, work is abundant and highly profitable.

For France is rearming as feverishly as her neighbours. And, in fact, some of the biggest motor firms capitulated almost instantly.

Whether the method will be equally successful in less thriving trades, textiles, for example, remains to be seen.

Reasonable Demands

Why did it happen? Firstly, because these firms in the metal trades have a shocking record. They never would negotiate.

Faced with any demand, however reasonable, it was their practice to resort to a lock-out.

"Well", said the men, "You shan't lock us out this time. We'll stay in".

Secondly, the workers knew that at last they had the majority of the nation behind them. They had won their battle at the polls, and in a few days their own Government would be in power.

What they are demanding is moderate and reasonable enough.

Firstly, the "collective contract", which is simply the French way of expressing what we regard as the normal method of negotiating by industries

Secondly a rise in wages—so far, the men have accepted 10 per cent. This is merely to reverse the cuts enforced by M. Laval in the long battle to save the franc from deflation.

Thirdly, the recognition of shop-stewards—the first thing on which men insist when they awaken to the need of industrial freedom.

Fourthly, holidays with pay—a fortnight was usually demanded, and a week accepted.

Fifthly, the forty-hours week—a thing that even Mussolini has advocated.

Splendid Directness

Assuredly there is nothing revolutionary in these demands, nothing political, nothing that we in this country would even call extreme.

None the less, I am not sure that the French capitalist Press is altogether mistaken, when it calls this movement revolutionary.

The method has a splendid directness. These strikers amuse themselves during the long hours of waiting with singing and dancing. But doubtless they do some thinking as well.

They would be very unimaginative fellows if they did not feel some consciousness of power.

Outside a sympathetic Government; inside unity and courage. With these resources need one stop short at such very moderate demands?

It wants some thinking out, to be sure. There are Croix de Feu round the corner, Fascists, who are said to have arms. The Italian strikes gave Mussolini his chance.

Again, how far can one trust this Government? It is a mixed affair, Socialist Ministers diluted with Liberals and with "dissentient" Socialists (if they deserve that name at all).

These two latter parties have, it is true, joined the People's Front and accepted its programme, but some of their members were just as ready to join M. Laval's Cabinet a year ago as they are to sit round M. Blum's table to-day.

Leon Blum is a man of courage, but the bravest general might tremble when he looks at some of the troops behind him.

Leon Blum's Task

It is a thankless task, as we know from experience, to conduct a reformist ministry within the capitalist framework.

There are rules of the game that must be observed. Gold is

(Continued on page 11 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHIANG'S OPPORTUNITY

According to a Shanghai telegram, "hopes of a peaceful settlement of the threatened Chinese Civil War have brightened as the result of the evacuation of Hunan by the southern forces and the cessation of the Central Government troops' advance into that province." This is, indeed, happy news and it encourages one to entertain a feeling that both sides are moved by a patriotic spirit and are in a mood to settle their own differences for the sake of the country which is threatened by a common foe. This is necessary in view of the fact that the foe is quite watchful and alert. In fact the same Shanghai telegram suggests that he is preparing the ground for a serious attack in the South. The Sino-Japanese crisis that seems to be imminent will constitute for General Chiang-Kai-Shek at once a test and an opportunity. We earnestly hope his patriotism will prevail over other considerations.

A VERITABLE SENSATION

It is not surprising that an officially inspired statement from Vienna in favour of the restoration of Monarchy should have "caused a sensation in political circles" although it had long been expected. If not *the* most important, it is certainly one of the most important declarations since the war especially because of the present critical state of European politics. The declaration is a triumph of Signor Mussolini, whose diplomacy in Central Europe has succeeded so well that Austrian statesmen feel that they can defy the Little Entente openly. But Il Duce's triumph is welcome also because it is likely to dissipate some of the conflicting vagueness which characterises European politics. It will clear the position even as regards Germany.

MITRA'S "SWAN SONG"

Sir B. N. Mitra's "Swan Song" at the International Labour Office Conference was characterrized by an insolent language and tone which was offensive not only to the employers' and the workers' delegates but also to the Conference which he was addressing. The outburst was typical of the Indian bureaucracy for the representative of no other Government would have permitted himself to talk in that irresponsible and abnoxious way. His statements that the Indian Government have not neglected planning of public works for the relief of unemployment and that the economic condition in India is improving are too ridiculous to deserve even a contradiction. It is significant that not even a bureaucrat has dared to make such a preposterous assertion in India. Speaking in a foreign country, however, with the might and prestige of the Government of India at his back, Sir B. N. Mitra evidently considered it a good opportunity to indulge in vainglorious statements. No one would be sorry that it was his "Swan Song".

CATTLE-BREEDING PROPAGANDA

In a circular letter to the Provincial Governors the Viceroy mentions the efforts he is making to improve cattle-breeding in the country and urges the Governors to carry on propaganda on the lines suggested by him, taking special care to enlist the co-operation of the public in general and of the press in particular. We are confident that both the public and the press will willingly give every support to the propaganda if it is sound and if Government are duly alive to their own financial and other responsibilities in the matter. Cattle-breeding cannot be wholly isolated from various other kindred problems bearing on rural uplift, and in the last analysis everyone of these problems depends most on finance. The Viceroy himself admits in his letter that "there is no point in trying to improve the breed of cattle if the fodder is not there for their nourishment." The question of fodder involves that of grazing facilities and several others in the satisfactory solution of which Government will have to think less of revenue and more of public weal.

A SCIENTIFIC OASIS.

The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine is one of the foremost research institutions in India and its annual report, therefore, is of great interest, not only to those engaged in the medical profession, but also to the lay public. Special research work is at present being conducted upon Epidemic Dropsy and cerebro-spinal meningitis. 'Jhin-Jhina' the so-called mystery-disease, also engaged the attention of the school in the year under review. The impression formed from these investigations is that it is very doubtful whether this is a disease entity al all! The school serves not only as a training-ground for research workers, but also for clinicians and teachers from among its staff. It also acts as a post-graduate teaching centre. This is not the place to give a detailed review of the report, but it cannot be gainsaid that it shows an inspiring record of scientific work. The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines is one of the few oases of its type in the whole of India.

Bombay Students' Fight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow a few words to the Students of Bombay through your esteemed daily?

I am a graduate of Commerce from Lucknow University and have come to Bombay very recently. I found that the result of the Matriculation Examination of Bombay University was really shocking. No University in India has as yet, so far as I think, given such a terrible result of the Matric Examination. I was present throughout the demonstrations of the students against such a result.

As a member of the Lucknow University Union, and as Lucknow can represent the United Provinces as a whole, so, as a member of the Students' Organizations of the United Provinces, I send my hearty congratulations to the students of Bombay for the manner in which they are fighting at present. The Student Community of the United Provinces and of India as a whole are with the students of Bombay in their struggle against the undemocratic constitution of the Bombay University. I would go so far as not to appear in any subsequent Matriculation Examination if their demands are not heard. After all what is the use of present system of Education?—Yours, etc.,

A. V. PARMAR,
(B. Com).

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Britain is not likely to abolish the preferences to India before India abolishes the preferences to her . . . . ."

—"Times of India's'" Special Correspondent at Simla.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN RESCUES BOY

Incident at St. James Park

—Headlines.

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A midsummer full-dress rehearsal for rescuing Attaboy Mussilini's.

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Sir B. N. Mitra, Government of India's representative at the I.L.O. conference, concluded his last speech there with "I have finished my swan-song."

This poignant wail has moved us deeply. But while we sympathise with Sir B. N. we also derive consolation from the reflection that the cry was intensely subjective, so to speak, and that, so far as the I. L. O. is concerned, other Mitras will be found to do justice to the job of representing the Government of India. Men may change, the phenomenon will continue.

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Mr. Fulay, the workers' representative, said "I do not understand why the unemployment situation in India is considered different and less urgent."

The answer is obvious: India herself is quite different and much less urgent.

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A Congressman in Bihar has been ordered under Section 144 to quit a particular because he had organised and led a procession there.

Opponents of the Civil Liberties Association can, and should, urge with advantage, that it is much better than prosecuting him. And, of course, they would be right.

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The Nawab of Chhatari and Sir M. Yusuf, a U. P. Minister, are reported to have resigned from the Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

This is calculated to strengthen both their own Agriculturist (!) Party and Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

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NEW IRISH SPEAKING RECORD

Minister Talks 9 Hours

—Headlines.

Mr. Satyamurti, please get ready.

* * * *

"We are not all dizzy with Vizzy-mania" declares a contemporary.

The main tragedy of the situation is the Vizzy himself has long been a chronic victim to the disease.

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Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's striking and eloquent plea for the League of Nations and Collective Security is certainly "striking" since he is an ornament of the present British Cabinet which has betrayed both with the willing consent of MacDonald.

But it is equally certainly *not* "striking" at all. Most characteristic in fact.

Ramsay MacDonald is really great at perverting things. He betrayed the Labour Party and set up a caricature of it to lead. He has betrayed the League and Collective Security and proposes to owe allegiance to a perversion of both which is in the offing.

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A report from Geneva says that Italy's trade has been cut by half.

But what does it matter when Italy's territory has been practically doubled, thanks to Geneva

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BRITAIN AND ITALY

Eden to Explain Br. Govt. Views During Debate on Foreign Affairs

—Headlines.

As the Junior colleague suggests, the Rt. Hon. Anthony will declare "We are sailing on the same high seas," (the Mediterranean).

* * * *

"Mr. Jinnah," says Mr. Prakasham, "is very clever but also mysterious."

Why, then, should he say that "It is difficult to understand why Mr. Jinnah insists upon keeping the members of the Muslim League as a separate group"?

The mystery, however clever, is quite clear.

* * * *

A kiss (writes a wiseacre) is a peculiar thing. Of no use to one, yet absolute bliss to two. The small boy gets it for nothing, the youth has to lie for it, and the old man has to buy it. The baby's right, the lover's privilege, the hypocrite's mask. To a young girl, faith; to a married woman, hope; and to an old maid, charity.

Principal Hamill Unrepentant Still

JUSTIFIES DEPARTURE FROM REGULATION

Blames "Mush-Room" Schools For Matric Massacre

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A vigorous attack on the system of moderation adopted in the valuation of matriculation examination answer papers, was launched by the members of the Senate this afternoon.

Speaker after speaker urged instituting an enquiry into the defects of the Matriculation Scheme.

HAMILL'S APOLOGIA

But Mr. H. Hamill, the Chief Paper-Setter and Chief Moderator for the Matriculation Examination, entered into a laboured apologia for the poor percentage of passes, and concluded his speech with a tirade on what he described as 'mushroom' schools under the University.

Mr. Hamill claimed that if any student had failed, it was not without sufficient cause.

Senate Meeting

Surrounded by a strong posse of armed police re-inforced by a number of ordinary policemen, the members of the Bombay University Senate met this afternoon, in the Convocation Hall, with Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in the chair.

The entrances to the University Buildings were closed on all sides and police pickets were placed at these places. All around, inside the premises, armed policemen were posted while batches of constables were spread all over the premises ready for any contingency. Armed police pickets were witdrawn after about one hour.

When the Senate met at 1 o'clock the Vice-Chancellor referred to the death of Sir Dinsha Eduljl Wacha, Mr. V. B. Naik and Dr. N. A. F. Moos, D.Sc., three Fellows of the University and a resolution placing on record the sense of deep sorrow of the Senate was passed, all standing.

Before the Budget estimates for the year 1936-1937 were presented by Mr. N. M. Shah, Mr. Chandavarkar announced that he had received a communication from the Government approving the affiliation of the Ahmedabad College of Commerce to the University.

Mr. N. M. Shah then moved for the adoption of the Budget as recommended by the Syndicate.

Dr. J. L. Desai moved that the House should go into Committee over the Budget proposals.

The Vice-Councillor ruled the proposal out of order on the ground that no case had been made out for such a proposal. He said that there was wide scope for discussion on the Budget itself and he himself had never placed any restriction on the discussion by the Senate members.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpye congratulated the University on its excellent financial position, if also there was a corresponding progress in the activities of the University.

He was rather inclined to think Matriculation income estimate was wrong. There was nothing to warrant an expectation of increased income from examination fees to the extent of Rs. 4,80,000 as against the Rs. 3,58,000 for the year 1935-36.

Professor Paranjpye referred to what was called the "slaughter" in the Matriculation examination. A blame was laid on the students and on in efficient coaching. He wanted to know what the University had done for improvement in teaching. Research into Teaching should be instituted, instead of importing the western systems wholesale.

University's Responsibility

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that she could not but refer to the disgraceful result of the resent matriculation examination and the university could not be completely absolved of its responsibility. Not only this year but for the last 5 or 6 years, the results had progressively deteriorated and the university should institute an enquiry into the defects of the system.

Mr. K. T. Shah thought that the students of Bombay were not inferior in intelligence to the students in other parts of India. The system of moderation, intended to introduce a system of uniformity, did not work satisfactorily and the money spent on it, he was afraid, was a waste. Since the Ordinance 162-A of the University was abolished, the matriculation candidates were deprived of the opportunity of revision of results in certain respects.

Mr. K. T. Shah appealed to the Senate to devise some means, in their power, to afford relief to the candidates who had failed.

Re-examination

Prof. Jog was of the opinion that the cases of certain students deserved reconsideration and such revision as was provided under ordinance 162-A should not be denied to the candidates of the Matriculation examination which was the first examination of the University.

Professor Sohrab R. Dawar urged for a Board of Enquiry to go into the defects of the scheme of education. It appeared to him that the result was kept purposely at a low percentage, irrespective of the merits of the students.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta said that the question of investigation into the defects of the system should be taken up by the Syndicate itself. The system of appointing examiners also should be overhauled.

Prof. Akkada and Dr. K. G. Naik also urged for a revision of the Curriculum.

Mr. F. M. Shah felt that some arrangement was necessary whereby the case of those candidates failing in the examinations by one or two marks could be reconsidered.

Principal Khadye was of the opinion that when the number of candidates was large a rigid and mechanical system of valuation should be adopted and the personal equation should not be allowed to enter in arriving at a decision.

Dr. B. G. Vad speaking on the Budget estimates referred to the failures in the Matriculation examination said that if one went deep into the matter, one would find that there were students who went from school to school, wherever they found that they would have better chances of appearing for the matriculation examination sooner. So long as it could not be proved that there was a deliberate pruning on the part of the examiner, the charges brought against the examiner would not be justified.

"DEPLORABLE SCENE."

Dr. Vad characterised the demonstration of the students as a "deplorable scene." In the case of school children it was a wrong step taken by the organisers of the protest to ask them to join the demonstrations, to impress on their minds in their tender age, that they were the victims of a system adopted by the University. The demonstration on Monday, would do more harm than good to the students. If the university authorities irrespective of other considerations maintained a high standard in their examination, within a few years the standard of the students would also improve.

DR. VAD WANTS FIRMNESS.

He thought that the University authorities ought to have acted firmly instead of allowing the demonstration to take place at the University Senate Hall.

Mr. Chandavarkar observed that for whatever precautions or measures were taken, he was personally responsible, as such steps were taken at his instance. The Syndicate had nothing to do with the measures adopted, and so the Syndicate should not be criticised.

Mr. Chandavarkar added, "Whatever has happened, has happened and should be forzotten."

Dr. Vad said that the Executive should have taken due steps. He wanted to charge the Executive with inefficiency in failing to deal firmly with the demonstrators, who took possession of the Hall and held their own meeting, while the senate meeting could not be held.

Mr. S. S. Naik suggested that the best system of examination should be that adopted for military examinations. The paper setter should also be asked to send the answers to questions, so that valuation by examiners would be facilitated.

HAMILL'S DEFENCE.

Mr. H. Hamill said that so many allegations in the Press and at the public meetings were made personally against him that he felt it incumbent on him to say a few words in this regard.

A majority of the students would not have appeared for the Matriculation Examination, if the educational conditions were what they ought to be. It was inconceivable that in any rationally organised society, all the students should have appeared for the Matriculation examination, which was intended for those going in for University education, and that a vast majority of the children should consider it a privilege to take up this course which was intended to take them to the University courses.

Referring to the valuation Mr. Hamill said that the standard would invariably vary with different examiners. English or Irish examiners did not necessarily prove more niggardly in evaluating the talents of the Indians than other examiners.

There was no consideration, racial, political or collegiate, in what was done by him and he never refused to give talent its due recognition. He wanted to say this because that was the charge brought against him and he wished to repudiate it unequivocally.

IT'S FIRST TASK.

When he undertook the task of the Chief Paper-Setter and Chief Moderator, his first task was to set the question paper with a sense of fairness and impartiality. He had to evolve a question paper, in which, it would be impossible to whittle away the marks which the students might deserve. This involved a slight departure from the letter of the University regulations, but not from their spirit. Instead of asking the youngsters to point out the beauty of a particular poem selected from a number of poems, he took a number of poems and asked specific questions on these poems. It was a radical departure and he was glad to find that many students were able to secure more than 35 per cent. of the total marks and some of them obtained nearly 75 to 80 per cent.

The question papers were intended to reduce to a minimum the advantage of reproducing answers by the students from cheap guide books, to questions which, the students thought were likely to be asked. In the past several examiners complained of reproduction of prepared answtrs by the students. This year he tried to set a paper to test whether the students could think for themselves and not reproduce what others thought. And then came the 'out-cry' from the students, which had no justification.

"MUSH-ROOM" SCHOOLS

Mr. Hamill continuing, divided the schools which coached the students for the matriculation examination into three groups. There were what he described as good schools with the percentage of success ranging above 60. These were the 'rich' schools. The second grade of schools had 45 to 50 per cent. of the students appearing for the examination successful. The third group of schools, were described as "mushroom" schools, which fared badly because they deserved to fare badly. These schools were poisoning the whole system of education by adopting several practices which were objectionable. And if the University refused to endorse by the matriculation results, what these schools had done, there was an "outburst of vituperation" throwing the blame on the University for which, in fact, these schools were responsible.

At this stage Principal Balakrishna of Rajaram College, Kolhapur, asked if these schools were not recognised by the University.

Principal Hamill did not wish to be interrupted and asked for the protection of the Chair.

Mr. Chandavarkar intervening pointed out that the speaker was not bound to reply to questions raised by the members, and any member would have an opportunity if he intended to speak.

"A DISGRACE"

Proceeding Mr. Hamill said that the existence of such schools was a disgrace and the result of the matriculation examination was one which should draw the attention of the public and the University to the situation, which called for a revision of the syllabus and a more rigid system of examination.

Along with other examiners, he had spent considerable time over the answer papers, and he claimed that not a single candidate failed without sufficient cause.

Fr Duhr in a review of the results of the examinations of the University, felt that the scope of choice of subjects should be widened for the matriculation. The system of moderation was absolutely essential and he would advise its extension to the Inter-Science and Inter-Arts examinations. The powers given to the examiners in the matriculation examination were exorbitant, and some sort of check was necessary.

After Mr. N. M. Shah had replied to the debate, the House accepted the proposal to consider the Budget estimate for 1936-37.

Mr. N. M. Shah moved that the Budget estimates for the year 1936-37 and the Revised Estimates for the year 1935-36, as set in detail in the Annual Financial Statement, be adopted and passed.

NO HOSTEL FOR LADY STUDENTS

Amendments were then moved. The amendment of Mrs. Sharda Mehta to reduce the income of the University from Matriculation examination fees by Rs. 96,000 was defeated by a huge majority.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta moved an amendment for increasing the expenditure by Rs. 2,000 for a hostel for the post-graduate lady students was defeated on poll, 35 voting for and 42 against.

Another important amendment which was defeated, 31 voting for and 35 voting against, was moved by Principal V. G. Gokhale, who proposed that the amount of contribution for research work be increased by Rs. 50,000.

The Budget was passed after further discussion.

On a motion by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, the following Fellows were assigned to the Faculties mentioned against their names:—

NEW FELLOWS

1. Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., I.A.S., Science.
2. T. A. Andrew, Esq., B.Sc., I.S.A., Technology.
3. Major S. L. Bhatia, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., I.M.S., Science and Medicine.
4. Professor M. R. Paranjpe, M.A., B.Sc., Science.
5. Dr. G. W. Burley, D.Sc., Science.
6. Professor V. G. Rao, B.A., LL.B., O.A., Bar.-at-Law, Arts.
7. D. C. Pavate, Esq., M.A., Science.
8. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B.S., M.D., Science.
9. Dr T. N. Mehta, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., (Lond.), D.I.C., A.I.C., Science.
10. Principal S. B. Junnarkar, B.A., B.Sc., Science.
11. Dr. Nazir Ahmed, M.Sc., Ph.D., Science.
12. Professor D. W. Kerkar, B.A., Arts and Science.

AMENDMENTS TO STATUTE.

An amendment to statute 86, so as to alter the constitution of the Board of Studies in Sindi by allowing the membership to vary from three to five, was carried.

Mr. R. P. Masani then moved that a new Statute 113A to the existing Statutes on the University Book be added. Statute 113A runs:

"The Senate shall grant the following diplomas to such persons as pass the qualifying examination for the same in accordance with the Ordinances and Regulations: (1) Teaching, (2) Dyeing, Printing and Finishing, (3) Pigments, Paints and Varnishes, (4) Soap-making, (5) Leather Manufacture, (6) Printing and Lithography". The proposal was carried.

A shield of the value of Rs. 500 offered to the University by the Chief of Miraj, as a trophy for wrestling contest in the University sports, and a shield to be named "Principal K. S. Vakil Relay Race Challenge Shield," were accepted by the Senate, on the motion of Major S. L. Bhatia.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

FAILED MATRIC CANDIDATES

Can have cent per cent chance of success in special Tutorial Class shortly to be started by B. J. Vaswani, M.A. (Teacher, Professor, Principal of High Schools, 25 years experience) whose 100 school and college books have brought success to thousands every year in all parts of India.

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SUBHAS BOSE

Permission To Walk Within One Mile Of His House

KURSEONG, (By Mail)

It is understood that Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose's condition is much better now.

Government permission allowing him to walk within one mile radius of his residence has been received, and he takes regular walks every day:—A.P.

INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET

Punjab Team's Big Score In Second Venture: 223 For 6

In the Intervarsity cricket match between the Bombay and Punjab Universities which commenced on Monday the Punjab University made 130 in the first innings. In the second innings the Punjab University scored 223 runs for 6 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Bombay scored 164 in their first innings.

The following is the detailed score of the Punjab University's second innings:—

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY
(Second Innings)

Moid l.b.w., b Heptullah	....	2
Prithvi Raj b Hansoti	....	32
Bhatia c Dhareshwar, b Heptullah	....	5
Ramprakash (batting)	..	92
Roshanlal c Patil, b Heptullah	....	53
Surjit Singh b Heptullah	....	11
Mubarakali b Nageshkar	..	7
A Rahman (batting)	....	18
Extras	....	3
Total (for 6 wickets)	..	223

NORTH & SOUTH IN TEST TRIAL

Former Score 321 Runs In First Venture

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 16.

In the test trial match between the North and South, the former who batted first scored 321.

The latter had made 141 runs at lunch time for loss of 4 wickets.

The following are the scores:—

NORTH: (First Innings)

Keeton l.b.w. b Gover	....	9
Bakewell c Price, b Gover	..	5
A Mitchell l.b.w., b Robins	..	53
Leyland c Gimblett, b Robins		23
Wyatt c Price, b Gover	....	67
Hardstaff (not out)	....	80
Warburton c Price, b Gover		0
Verity c Price, b Gover	....	22
Duckworth l.b.w., b Robbins		0
Perks l.b.w., b Robins	..	0
Copson c Price, b Robbins	..	24
Extras	..	29
Total	..	321

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gover 32|4|93|5;
Allen 0|46;
Stephenson 0|51;
Robins 25,2|78|5;
Langridge 6|15;
Holmes 0|5.

SOUTH: (First Innings)

Gimblett b Perks	....	4
Barnett c Copson, b Perks	..	12
Price c Perks, b Verity	....	45
Fishlock c Duckworth, b Wyatt	..	43
Turnbull (not out)	....	29
Holmes (not out)	....	5
Extra	....	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	..	144

BOULDNOR WINS ASCOT STAKES

LONDON, June 16

The Ascot Stakes run at Ascot over a distance of two miles resulted:—

BOULDNOR (Robertson)	... 1
COUPDEROI (E. Smith)	... 2
BLUEGIRL (Nevett)	... 3

Thirty-four ran. The race was won by two lengths. Shorthead separated the second and third. The winner was trained by Harvey, leader.

Betting: 21/1 Bouldnor.
33/1 Coupderol.
33/1 Bluegirl.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEN TO LEAD ENGLAND IN FIRST TEST

LONDON, June 16

Allen has been appointed to Captain England against India in the first test.—Reuter.

CAR TURNS TURTLE ON SION BRIDGE

Two Persons Seriously Injured

Two out of a party of six sustained serious injuries in a motor accident on Monday afternoon at Sion Bridge. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Baria, Mr. and Master Divecha, Mr. Haji Yakub Haji Noormahomed Killedar and Mr. Framroz Palkhiwala. Mr. Palkhiwala was driving the car.

It appears when the car came near Sion Bridge, it dashed against a telegraph pole and turned turtle. Four of the occupants were thrown out but fortunately escaped without injury. Mr. Baria and Mr. Killedar were extricated from the car and removed to the hospital. They were allowed to go home after their injuries were treated.

VOLCANO IN OCEAN BED?

Navigator's Remarkable Discovery Off S. African Coast

LONDON, June 16.

A remarkable "fault" discovered in the bed of the ocean, off South African Coast has aroused the interest of Geologists.

Reuter's Durban correspondent reports that a Union Castle liner "Athlone Castle" on her maiden voyage ran over a tremendous hole in the ocean floor, off the Coast of Natal. The hole was revealed to an astonished navigator working on the echo-sounding device. The hole was so deep that the recording needle ran off the paper whereon the echo-sounder registers depths. In the centre of the hole is a giant pinnacle rock.

The "Athlone Castle's" find confirms the discoveries made by the royal research ship "Discovery" in 1929-31 according to Sir Douglas Mawson, "Discovery's" Commander.

In a statement at Adelaide Sir D. Mawson said: "I have not previously announced the discovery but I am at present preparing the report. We found the great "fault" lines of Africa extending under the ocean bed towards the Coast of Antarctica. It is possible the "Athlone Castle" passed over the crater of the underground volcano on "fault" line.—Reuter.

ARABS AND JEWS IN PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 6.)

coming permanently a subject race dominated politically and economically, by the Zionists and the British Government.

The problem of Palestine is thus essentially a nationalist one—a people struggling for independence against imperialist control and exploitation. It is not a racial or religious one. Perhaps some of our Muslim fellow-countrymen extend their sympathy to the Arabs because of the religious bond. But the Arabs are wiser and they lay stress only on nationalism and independence, and it is well to remember that all Arabs, Christian as well as Muslim, stand together in this struggle against British Imperialism. Indeed, some of the most prominent leaders of the Arabs in this national struggle have been Christians.

If the Jews had been wise they would have thrown in their lot with the Arab struggle for independence. Instead they have chosen to side with British Imperialism and to seek its protection against the people of the country. Ultimately, therefore, the struggle resolves itself into one of nationalism versus imperialism, and all other minor aspects of it, such as the Arab-Jew problem, though important to-day, have little historical significance. In the same way the communal problem, spoilt child of British Imperialism, looms large in India to-day, but in the wide range of history it loses all importance.

India and Palestine

India and Palestine have both their national problems and both struggle for independence; they have something in common in this struggle and the opponent is the same. In both cases, as elsewhere, nationalism comes into contact with new social forces and is affected thereby, and gradually it takes shape as an aspect of the world problem, which affects us all alike whether we realise it or not. We must, therefore, understand each other and sympathise with each other.

As we take this long view the Arab-Jew question fades into insignificance. The Arabs of Palestine will no doubt gain their independence, but this is likely to be a part of the larger unity of Arab peoples which the countries of Western Asia have so long hankered after, and this again will be part of the new order which will emerge out of present-day chaos. The Jews, if they are wise, will accept the teaching of history, and make friends with the Arabs and throw their weight on the side of the independence of Palestine, and not seek a position of advantage and dominance with the help of the imperialist Power.

I trust, therefore, that the people of India will send their warmest greetings and good wishes to the Arabs of Palestine in their brave struggle for freedom against a powerful adversary.

ORMSBY-GORE'S SUCCESSOR

LONDON, June 16.

Lord Stanhope has been appointed the First Commissioner of Works with Cabinet rank in succession to Major Ormsby-Gore.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI & HAPSBURGS

Move To Support Monarchy To Meet German Threat In C. Europe

VIENNA, June 16.

Sgr. Mussolini is believed to be behind the move to recall the Hapsburgs.

Well informed quarters state that the Duce informed Dr. Schuschnigg at a recent meeting that he wished to act as mediator between the Austrian Government and the moderate Austrian-German Nazis and promised that Italy would continue to uphold Austrian independence but emphasised the necessity of the relaxation of tension between Berlin and Vienna.

Sgr. Mussolini's move is believed to be part of the campaign for a new line up to Central Europe and to remove the German threat. Sgr. Brenner is leaving Italy with a freer hand for negotiations with Britain and France.

A leading legitimist informed Reuter that the tasks of Government after the restoration of the Hapsburgs will be firstly the appeasement of Little Entente by the promise that Austria would not attempt to recover her lost territories, secondly, economic and political rapprochement with Germany.—Reuter.

PUBLIC APATHY MAY KILL PERFECT-ROLL PLAN

(Continued from page 1).

Europeans	4,300
Indian Christians	13,000
Anglo-Indians	1,300
Scheduled Classes	12,400
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.	
General Constituency	23,000
Muslims	4,500
Europeans	158
Indian Christians	4,500
Anglo-Indians	120
Scheduled Classes	2,040.

WOMEN APATHETIC.

Besides the above names which have already been placed on the Electoral Roll, four more thousands have enrolled their names during the last fortnight. It appears that the number of women who have applied for registration compared to the figure that was expected from the women of Bombay and the Suburban District, is deplorably low. The complaint seems to be that men are not taking the necessary interest to get the names of their womenfolk at home, registered. The suggestion of the Congress authorities, that a meeting of all women, who are entitled to vote through literacy qualification should be called, where the Government enumerators could Register the names of women en masse is a welcome move; but its success solely depends on the co-operation of the authorities.

A rush is expected during the last week. Many might not be knowing that the last day (after extension) for Registration is July 3. Thousands of those who are entitled to a vote under literacy qualification, both women and matriculates who have recently passed, are expected to get their names Registered very soon. The new concession made by the University of issuing certificates for a fee of Re. 1 instead of Rs. 5 as originally contemplated, would make a great difference in the number of matriculates who would rush for getting their names on to the Electoral Roll.

The Congress Propaganda in the City and the Suburbs is certainly having its effect, and people have begun taking interest in the "Perfect Roll Propaganda." It is expected that the City and the Suburbs would have at least 4,00,000 voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

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Toll Of Hyderabad Cinema Blaze

NIZAM VISITS SCENE OF DISASTER

Commission Of Inquiry To Report

(From Our Correspondent)
SECUNDERABAD, June 15.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed at the Motimahal Talkies which was completely gutted yesterday night, when charred corpses numbering fourteen were dug out by the police from the debris and laid out in a row for identification by relatives. All roads leading to the talkies were crowded with excited people, but the police had situation well under control, admitting only those in search of missing relatives.

Only four corpses had been identified so far, namely the daughter of the late Nawab Imad Jung, the former Commissioner of the City Police, the daughter of Nawab Dawood Jung Bahadur, one of the prominent notables of Hyderabad, the wife of Syed Mehdi, Assistant Collector of Huzurabad and sister of Doctor Hardikar.

Portions of the building considered to be in a dangerous condition, were dismantled by the police.

That all casualties were confined to women is due to the fact that the zenana gallery had only one exit, and when fire suddenly broke out and flames burst in all parts of the building, women rushed along narrow balconies towards the stage and were trapped. Some of them jumped in confusion and some stood dazed and confused, till the wooden balcony which was inadequately supported collapsed and the unfortunate women and children were engulfed in fire.

According to eye-witnesses the scene of panic and confusion which ensued was indescribable and only few men were plucky enough to rush through the raging flames and rescue helpless women and children trapped in the galleries and balconies. Most prominent among them who rendered yeoman service was Mr. Abdulqudos of the Nizam's Translation Bureau, who in spite several injuries, from which he was profusely bleeding saved many. Other rescuers worthy of mention are the chief operator, Mr. Baghat of the Motimahal Talkies, Sardar Khan and Noorul Huda.

Syed Mahmood, manager of the Royal Talkies which is situated close to Motimahal prevented the fire spreading to his cinema, by cutting off electric cables and pulling down the wood work. It is surprising that Hyderabad Boy Scouts were conspicuous by their absence, and their place was taken by a batch of volunteers of the Khaksar Association of Hyderabad who rendered valuable service. Official enquiries are being made about the origin of the fire.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

The following is the full text of a communique issued by the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam in connection with the fire of Sunday last:—

The fire broke out about 9-30 on Sunday night at Moti Mahal Talkies. Eye witnesses state that they heard a bang and then saw flames shooting up, as a result of which, the whole length of electric casing and wood work in the building caught fire. The Fire Brigade was sent for and arrived shortly. Evacuation of the building within ten minutes of the starting of the fire was at first thought to be complete. Within half an hour, fire was brought under control, but could not be completely extinguished until 11-30 p.m. when excavations resulted in the discovery of a few dead bodies.

By morning time, when the debris was removed, total casualties were found to be 14, out of whom 11 were women, two children and one infant. The bodies were so much burnt, that at first identification seemed impossible, but on account of the jewellery, etc. found on them, their relatives succeeded in identifying the dead, with the result that at the time of the issue of the present communique, one body remains unidentified. It appears that women left their seats upstairs in the Zenana portion and rushed in panic towards the dead end of the gallery. As soon as fire started, others who escaped by the stairs in time were saved. It is suspected that fire was due to short circuit in electric wire and report has been called for from the Director of the Electricity Department.

NIZAM ON THE SPOT

His Exalted Highness, the Nizam was one of the earliest visitors this morning to the scene of the gruesome tragedy. He was followed later by His Excellency the President and the Members of the Executive Council.

In accordance with His Exalted Highness' commands, all cinemas have been inspected to-day and three of them have been closed down as they did not fulfil the requirements of safety.

An 'ad hoc' committee consisting of the Police Commissioner, the Municipal Commissioner and the Director of Electricity Department was appointed for this purpose. Meanwhile, His Exalted Highness' Government have ordered a detailed enquiry into the disaster by a strong commission, the composition of which will shortly be announced. The results of the enquiry will be made known to public immediately the Commission terminates its labours.

Indian News From Here And There

PRAJAMANDAL WORKERS GAGGED?

Baroda Magistrate Apprehends Breach Of Peace

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, June 15.

The Baroda District Magistrate, Mr. Pawar has issued the following notices yesterday against Sjt. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel, President Baroda City Prajamandal and Sjt. Wamanrao Apaji Nikate, a worker of the Prajamandal, prohibiting them for one year, from the receipt of the notice to lecture on behalf of the Prajamandal or themselves or to issue pamphlets within the Baroda District.

Another worker, Chunilal Shah is also prohibited from discussing questions with agriculturists in Baroda District, regarding lessening land revenue debts and allied problems. It is stated that the above orders are issued to avoid breach of public peace.

It is learnt the local Prajamandal workers are meeting shortly to discuss the situation.

Prohibition Order Against Prajamandal Workers

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, June 16.

As a sequel to the prohibition order against the workers of the Prajamandal reported yesterday, the local leaders including the President, Doctor Sumant Mehta, held private discussions regarding the measures to be adopted and it is understood that the Prajamandal would urge on the Government the withdrawal of the orders which they consider unjustifiable. Meanwhile it is proposed to call a meeting of the Working Committee to discuss the whole situation.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, June 15.

The whole of Baroda City observed a complete hartal on Sunday to observe "Abbas Day" and in the evening a huge procession passed through main thoroughfares of the city. At 7 p.m. a mass meeting was held in Jummadada Vyayamshala under the presidentship of Dewan Sir V.T Krishnamachariar, when a condolence resolution was passed, all standing.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachariar said that sincerity of purpose and passion for service were two outstanding merits of the manifold virtues that the grand old man possessed.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, president of the Baroda State Prajamandal, while proposing a condolence resolution for the sad demise of the Grand Old Man of Gujerat, paid glowing tributes to his outstanding personality and appealed the youths to take a lesson from the life of a person who was a livewire in all activities.

Mr. Girdharlal Parikh and Mr. Pranlal Munshi also spoke.

DEPRESSED CLASSES WORK IN UNITED PROVINCES

Tour Of Dr. Dharma Prakash

(From A Correspondent.)
MUSSORIE, (By Mail.)

Dr. Dharma Prakash, the president of the U. P. Depressed Classes League and party arrived here after visiting Cawnpore, Kanauj, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Sirsaganj, Shikohabad, Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, and Dehradun. Everywhere mass meetings of the members of the Depressed Classes were held in which resolutions, condeming action of the Adi-Hindu workers who organised the show of all Religion Conference on behalf of the Depressed Classes of U.P., was passed

Dr. Dharma Prakash while on tour made a thorough survey of the situation of the districts, he toured and found that the voice of Adi-Hindus is nonexistant in these places. He was convinced everywhere that the members of the Depressed Classes believed in Hinduism strongly, would stand by it for better and for worse, would not hesitate laying down their lives if need be. He has chalked out a programme of a strong corps of volunteers in every district with central organisation at Bareilly and of opening an Ashram for deserving and intelligent D. C. boys to be recruited from all parts of U.P.

Dr. Dharm Prakash is holding a conference with Pt. Malaviya in camera and is discussing with him his future plan of work. It is guessed that some solid scheme of Hindu sangathan would soon be taken up.

ENROL THEM AS CONGRESS MEMBERS

And Thus Impiement Mass Contact Resolutions, Says Ex-M.L.C.

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, (By Mail)

Mr. Krishnavallabh Sahay Ex-M.L.C. and a prominent Congressman in the course of his reply to the questionnaire on "Congress" and "Mass Contacts" issued by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, suggests that, in order to persuade the District and the Thana Committees to take more lively interest in the Congress Programme, they should be given that opportunity of discussing the draft of the Congress resolutions which should be published two months before the Congress Sessions. The Constructive programme of the Congress, namely, self-sufficiency in Khadi, Harijan uplift and the revival of the village industries coupled with a raging and bearing campaign for the Kisans, carried on in a sane-spirit, are sufficient to bring the Congress into contact with the masses. It will be enough if the Congress could enrol a large number of members from among the peasants and workers to ensure mass contact, without making any suicidal experiment of giving representation to the Kisan organisations as such.

Concluding, he says. "The less we talk about foreign propaganda and depending upon the next world war and a world wave to carry us to our haven, the better. There is no royal road but to serve masses humbly and steadily."

With a view to see for himself the experiment of self-sufficiency in Khadi being carried on in Karmetand and ten other surrounding villages in the District of Hazaribagh, Kishorelal Mashroowalla, the president of the Gandhi Seva Sangh visited the place on the 26th May. He was greatly impressed with what he saw there. In a letter addressed to Babu Rajendra Prasad, he says that whereas in a country taken as a whole, people waste most of their time in idle gossip, the aborigines of the Centre utilise every minute of their leisure hour in plying Takli which they carry wherever they go. This practice has had a very healthy reaction on their life by revolutionising their entire outlook. Spinning is no more a superimposed task for these people but forms now a natural part of their daily life.

Indus Waters Dispute Not Yet Settled

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, June 15.

Authoritative circles here do not share the optimism in the Simla message about the settlement of the Indus waters dispute It is said that provisional agreement has been arrived at between the Governments of the Punjab and Sind and the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, hedged in by conditional acceptance of provisions and that it is not safe to call it a settlement which would take some time.

MUSSORIE'S TRIBUTES TO ABBAS TYEBJI'S MEMORY

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUSSORIE, (By Mail)

A meeting of the residents of Mussorie was convened in the Town Hall, on Friday, June 12, to mourn the loss the country has suffered from the sad death of Mr. Abbas Tyabji. Mr. Fareedul Haq Ansari, Bar.-at-Law, was elected Chairman, and after recitation of the Holy Quran, the following resolution was passed:

"This meeting expresses its heartfelt sorrow at the death of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji of Baroda, who was a true friend and servant of the country, and also prays for the peace and comfort of his grief stricken family. May God rest his soul in peace."

Shrimati Prakashvati Devi (Chairwoman, Meerut Congress Committee(and other speakers paid tributes to Mr. Tyabji's long carreer of service his unswering devction to the Congress, his sympathy with the cause of the peasants, his active faith in Khadi as the foundation of Indian economic Independence, the universality of his sympathies, and his complete freedom from all communal, sectarian and sectional prejudices.

BYE-ELECTION TO MADRAS COUNCIL

Congress Candidate To Be Put Up

(From Our Correspondent)
BELGAUM (By Mail).

Mr. Rangnath Mudaliar having been appointed as a Commissioner of the Tirupati Temple Estate is reported to have given his resignation to the membership of the Madras Legislative Council. Dr. Nagangauda of Bellary, M.A. Ph.D. is a probable candidate on Congress ticket. Some other leading pleaders are also intending to fight the election. The life of the present Council extends upto the end of April 1937.

DHARWAR WORKERS CONFER

An informal meeting was held on the 10th inst. at Dharwar in K. P. C. C. building Mr. Siddappa Hosmani M.L.A. presiding. Mr. R. R. Diwakar Secretary K.P.C.C. explained to the members of the object of the meeting, viz. the coming election, preparation of voters list and the Karnatak Unification etc. He also outlined the line of work to be undertaken. Some citizens then promised to give some monthly contributions for the work. There was also formal discussion about the probable candidates to the Bombay Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Congress.

PRIZE FOR HARIJAN STUDENT

The Secretary of Sri. Ambabai Panjikar Vidya Nidhi has issued a statement that a prize of Rs. 20 will be awarded to a Harijan Student getting the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. The Harijan student getting the highest number of marks should apply before 30th June stating his full name and the date of Matriculation result.

The first Muslim conference of Karwar District was held at Bhatkal on 6th June 1936 Mr. Saith Haji Abdul Sattar Sahib. M.L.A. presiding, Mr. M. M. Siddik Sahib was the Chairman of the reception committee.

After condolence resolution about the death of His Majesty, George and Dr. Ansari, the following reslutions were adopted: (1) there should be a separate polling booth for Pardha ladies and the officers therein should also be women; (2) the Government should appoint more Mohamedans of Karwar District in the Government service: (3) a local parliamentary board should be established as a branch of the Muslim League Central Board; (4) three seats should be reserved in the District Local Board for Muslims (5) a lady supervisor should be appointed to supervise the Muslim Girl School and if that be impossible, a lady teacher should be appointed for the purpose.

RURAL UPLIFT AND CRIMINAL TRIBES REFORM

U. P. Govt.'s Move For Amalgamating Movements

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAINITAL, June 15.

It is learnt that the U. P. Government have decided to co-ordinate Rural Uplift and Criminal Tribes Reform movements, and propoganda for reform of Criminal Tribes also is now being carried on at meetings held in connexion with rural development activities. Some weeks ago Superintendents of Police had been asked whether advantage of Rural Development movement could be taken for reform of Criminal Tribes in the United Provinces. Civil and military pensioners residing in villages are also being asked to help in Rural Uplift movement.

HUKKERIKAR TAKEN ILL

Dr. Hardikar Cancels Rest Of Tour Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, June 15

Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Hukkerikar returned to-day cancelling the remaining tour programme in Bijapur district owing to Mr. Hukkerikar's sudden illness.

So far they have visited Bijapur Muddebihal and Bagalkot, addressed public meetings at Bagalkot and Bijapur discussed electioneering programme with prominent local workers everywhere and arranged to get all qualified votes duly enrolled and will resume the remaining portion of their tour within three or four days.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Democracy On Trial In Belgium

DANGER FROM THE RIGHT

From Our Brussels Correspondent.
BRUSSELS, (By Air Mail).

The recent elections in Belgium show two tendencies both opposed to each other, one to the extreme Left, favourable to the Communists, and the other to the extreme Right favourable to Fascism represented by Rexists and the Nationalist Flamands.

Apart from the victory of Communists, all other Socialists have registered loss in votes. The position of the Liberals has been much worse while that of Catholics has been definitely catastrophic.

THE MAIN CAUSE.

In order to understand the phenomenon from its proper prospective it should be noted that the last elections of 1932 had taken place at the commencement of economic crisis.

As the depression took an acute form during the years that followed, it brought on its trail a considerable diminishing of popular welfare and consequently a bitter and discouraging attitude of the popular masses towards the existing regime.

This bitterness has to-day been made evident by the people who have gone extremist in either direction.

Nevertheless, it is not possible that the policy pursued so far by the Government of Van Zealand will be relinquished as a result of the elections.

Van Zeeland Government would probably come back to power, but the question is whether it would succeed in ending, once for all, the economic crisis and thus strengthening the democratic forces that have suffered in Belgium due to the prolongation of the economic depression.

DANGER IS FROM THE RIGHT.

The danger that menaces Belgium to-day is not from the Left. It is not the Communists who are working for dictatorship in order to put the democratic liberties in danger.

The real danger is from the Right. It is inherent in the Fascist tendencies of the Rexists and the nationalist Flamands for whom the church has no real sympathy.

The Rexists' success, indeed, constitutes a condemnation of all the mistakes committed during the time of the Legislature now defunct, a reaction against the condemnable practice of parliamentary regime as practised in Belgium and against the extraordinary indulgence shown to certain mandatories, plunged to the neck in the politico-financial dealings.

The main programme of the Rexists to cleanse the corrupted public life of the country has accordingly found quick support.

In the words of M. Degrelle it consists of a complete stoppage of social and scholastic struggle, of linguistic rivalry which has divided Belgium into two camps, and establishment of a responsible strong Government which would collaborate in safeguarding professional interests and bring about order and tranquillity.

The 'Rex,' the official organ of the Rexist party, gives full detail of the party's programme as follows:—

(a) PROGRESSIVE AMELIORATION IN THE LIFE OF PEOPLE FOR PROTECTING THE FAMILY FOYER.

1. Suppression of all unhealthy establishments, and construction of 75,000 new and cheap houses,

2. Suppression of all work by married women; compensative salaries; generalisation of family allocations.

(b) FOR ORGANISING A LABOUR CHART.

1. Protection of salaries that are vital to the existence of manual as well as intellectual labour,

2. Equitable remuneration for work of all kinds.

(c) FOR DEFENCE OF PEASANT, SMALL MERCHANT AND INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

1. Encouragement of small industry, agriculture and artisanship by organising better credit system.

(d) FOR GENERALISING THE SOCIAL SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(e) For Protecting fisc.

1. Vigorous control of credit and banking system,

2. Severe and radical repression of all the abuses in the financial system.

(f) FOR LINGUISTIC PEACE.

1. Reciprocal recognition of the dignity of three different cultures in Belgium,

2. Freedom to the eight unlinguistic provinces to regulate their local affairs according to their circumstances.

(g) FOR FOREIGN POLICY.

1. The safeguarding of Independence and complete autonomy of Belgium and of Congo "vis-a-vis" other Powers,

2. Complete liquidation of the consequences of war and practical defence of the policy of peace,

3. Reorganisation of a policy of exportation and establishment of more commercial representation abroad.

(h) FOR EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

1. At the centre, a Government of the technicians under a small political directorate in constant liaison with the masses,

2. In the provinces, local governments, based on the character of the respective regions to which they belong.

(i) FOR NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

1. A House of Representatives, much reduced in number sitting at the most for two months per year chiefly for voting the budget and passing any special laws.

2. A council of corporative bodies sitting and voting in the same conditions as the Chamber.

WOMAN SWEPT AWAY BY WAVE

Tragedy Follows Floral Offering To Sea

A Parsi woman who went to offer flowers to the sea on Tuesday morning at Back Bay near the Marine Drive was swept away by the waves and drowned. An effort was made by a Parsi youth to save her but without success. Her dead body was removed to the morgue for inquest.

U. P. PROV. YOUTH CONFERENCE

Palestine Situation And Unemployment On Agenda

(From A Correspondent)
JAUNPUR, June 16.

The U. P. Provincial Youth Conference is holding its First Session at Jaunpur on the 5th and 6th July. Comrade Yusuf Meherally the young Socialist leader of Bombay presiding. The Conference is expected to adopt a vigorous programme for the solution of the vital unemployment problem, affecting the educated youths. Besides that the youths owe a duty to the liberation of the next generation for the amelioration of the Kisans and the village uplift. The Palestine question will also receive serious consideration, as the British Imperialistic designs in Palestine area menace to the East.

We appeal to all Hindu and Muslim youths to attend the Conference in large numbers. The Reception Committee is trying to make the Conference every way a success.

JAVA RUBBER

Ordinary Export Duty To Be Increased?

BATAVIA, June 16

The Governor General opening the People's Council announced that since individual restriction on native rubber would be generally enforced from January 1, 1937, special export duty which is at present standing at 34 guilders would be abolished and ordinary export duty on native rubber would be increased from five to ten per cent.—A.P.

BURMA PAPER FORFEITS RS. 500

Under Indian Press Emergency Powers Act

RANGOON, June 16

The Government of Burma in exercise of powers conferred upon it by the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act as amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act served a notice on the publisher of the new Burma tri-weekly English paper, edited by Doctor Thein Maung, M.L.A., forfeiting Rs. 500/- being a portion of the security deposited by the paper for an article published in the paper of May 6, which, in the opinion of the Government would tend to promote enmity or hatred among different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Doctor Thein Maung, Editor, had published serially an "M. L. A's Diary" giving accounts of the Assembly session and his activities.—United Press.

Perfect Roll Campaign In Suburbs

(From A Correspondent.)
AT BANDRA

A meeting of the workers of Bandra under the auspices of the Bandra Congress Committee was held on the morning of Saturday last, to consider the question of completion of the Electoral roll. It was decided to open an office for the purpose in the blocks of Mr. Mugatlal Bhatt (Opposite Old Patker Blocks) where a copy of the roll is kept. The Committee appeals to the young workers of Bandra to enroll themselves as volunteers and to help in perfecting the roll. The necessary forms and information can be had at the above place where the office is open between 7 to 10 in the morning

AT KHAR

A meeting of the Congress workers of Khar was held on Sunday last when it was decided to organise the work of enrolling voters by going from house to house. A copy of the roll is kept at the Khadi Bhandar near the station. All young men desiring to join in the "Perfect Roll" campaign are requested to see Mr. D.N. Wandrekar at the Swatantriya Mandir, 10th Road, Khar.

Perfect-Roll Campaign In Nasik

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK, (By Mail).

A vigorous electioneering campaign has been launched by the City Congress Committee under the auspices of which public meetings are being held in the different Municipal Wards in the City. Several prominent Congress men who addressed the meeting exhorted the citizens to get themselves enrolled as voters and to vote for the Congress candidates only in the ensuing elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Congressmen and volunteers are going from door to door to get every individual entitled to vote enlisted on the electoral rolls.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, the General Secretary of the D. C. C. has gone on tour in the District in the same connection.

Bhandaris Mobilise For Perfect-Roll Campaign

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of the Bhandari community was held in the Hetkari Mahajan Wadi at Dadar to consider and adopt measures for perfecting the Electoral Roll with Mr. S. B. Pendurker in the chair. Mr. A. N. Surve, M. L. C., who was present explained the value of the vote. After a general discussion several resolutions were passed, by which a Committee was appointed with Mr. R. V. Kambli as its Chairman, to take steps for getting enrolled new voters and for carrying out required collections in the Electoral Rolls. It was also resolved to request Government of Bombay to extend enrolment time by one month after 3rd proximo.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Sheila in "Pia-ki-Jogan" to be released this week —Saturday—at the Wellington.

Kumari Devika Rani in "Level Crossing" the Bombay Talkies picture under production. With her are two new aspirants to screen fame.

Kumari Ratnaprabha in "Holy Crime" to run at the Majestic from this Saturday.

"JEEVAN NAIYA" IN FIFTH WEEK

At The Imperial

Even as it enters the fifth week of its run at the Imperial, the Bombay Talkies' brilliant talkie, "Jeevan Naiya" continues to draw large houses and has won popularity among all classes of film-goers. The polished acting of its artistes, especially Devika Rani, has received many tributes from the cultured critics as well as the ordinary film fans. It is only in case of exceptionally outstanding pictures that these two agree!

The big crowds that still are to be found at the Imperial in every show reveal, on their analysis, a number of interesting things. Many come to see it for the first time, having heard its praises from their friends who have already seen the picture, while quite a large number are those who are seeing it for the second, third or even fourth time. Among this latter class of enthusiasts are to be found some who generally believe that it is better to see the same good film several times than waste one's time and money over mediocre productions. They find "Jeevan Naiya" more than an average entertainment and they repeat their visits to appreciate its finer points and to study its technically perfect details. Then there are those to whom the irresistably charming personality of Devika Rani, acts as a magnet and they come to see their favourite star in what is decidedly her best performance. There are still others who, while generally appreciating the picture as a whole, are more interested in hearing its many melodious songs over and over again. Some are loud in their praises of the brilliant photography, while still others consider the dance numbers to be the "piece de resistance" of the film. A group of literary people consider the dialogue to be the picture's greatest asset. Whatever the reasons, however, they all come, and judging from their numbers, they will continue to come for some more time.

Indian Films Are Random

In Treatment Of Make-Up, Costume Of Stars And Continuity Of Story

(By V. P. Sathe)

The make-up and costumes department, unlike other departments in Indian film studios, has shown no remarkable progress since the advent of talkies. Indian producers have spent lot of money for costumes and other materials every year but the results have been always disappointing. The reasons of this drawback are carelessness and want of advice of experts. The day on which we shall have our own Max Factors and Adrains is far off but we can make a great progress if we remember that make-ups and costumes are in keeping with the period of the story, with the particular occasion and with part assigned to player. In this article I wish to discuss these three principles to some extent.

Mythology Caricatured

Indian screen stories deal with mythology, history and modern days. With respect to mythological pictures I must say that producers, who do not agree between themselves, cannot be expected to reproduce our Gods and demons as described in mythology. In three pictures produced by three famous film companies dealing with the same episode of mythology I remember to have seen Harischandra Taramati in three different make-ups and costumes. Savitri and other ladies of past and shown using hair pins in our mythological pictures. This is due to carelessness on the part of our producers. The same can be said of historical pictures. Only the producers of Poona and Kolhapur seem to take great care in representing men and women of past. 'Rajput Ramani' and 'Sambhaji' are pictures in which Rajputs and Marathas have been shown in their true colours. Bombay and Bengal producers must follow the lead given by Prabhat and other Maharastrian producers in this respect. In pictures dealing with modern times gross mistakes are committed by our producers with respect to costumes and make-ups. Foreign and Parsi fashion is freely adopted by our producers and they show Hindu men and women in European and Parsi style respectively. Several instances can be pointed out from our pictures to prove that costumes and make-ups of screen stars in pictures dealing with the life of to-day are not in keeping with the real modern man and woman of India.

The Blunders.

Secondly we must note that the make-up and costume is in keeping with the occasion. 'Amrit Manthan, is one of those pictures in which this principle was completely violated. The make-up and costume of Rani Mohini in jungle scene was not proper for the occasion. The producer forgot that a lady living in jungle, without comb oil and saree, cannot look like a lady living in palace. In many pictures I have seen a lady with her hairs neatly dressed at the moment when she has just finished her sleep: I have also seen costumes of stars completely dry just after a storm scene.

Now we come to the last principle: that make ups and costumes should be in keeping with the part assigned to player. Only one instance from 'Dhup Chhaon' is sufficient to note how widely this principle is violated. The costumes and make-ups of the detectives in 'Dhup Chhaon' is fit for comedians and not for detectives. Ranjit people did the same mistakes in giving Madhuri the same kind of make up and costume in three different pictures—College Girl, Noore Watan and Raj-Ramani.

The Continuity

Having discussed these three factors I wish to turn to two other factors of continuity and variety. In one long scene make up and costumes of players should never be altered to maintain the continuity, but several directors do not maintain this continuity. In a certain scene in 'Chandidas' Umashahi was shown with her hairs falling on her back in one close up and with her hairs neatly dressed in long shots. The same mistake was repeated in 'Dhup Chhaon' College Girl, Vijayachi Lagne are full of such instances. Variety or novelty is equally essential to attract more picture goers. Indian producers like Hollywood producers must introduce new fashions in their pictures.

Figure of Stars.

In conclusion, I wish to draw the attention of our stars to this department. They must try to look as handsome as possible, if they intend to become more and more popular. So far Devika Rani and Durga Khote seemed to have understood this fact; others are either proud of their beauty or do not seem to care for the popularity. In the end I must warn these stars that picturegoers want their favourite stars to be slim and supple and they do not like to see them as heavy weight champions.

"Millionaire" at the Minerva (New Theatres).

"RAM VANVAS"

At The Majestic

A great and immortal story of Great Ram and Seeta—whose ideal lives are the great ideals for Hindu men and women is beautifully depicted in Bharat Luxmi (Calcutta)'s Pouranic picture, "Ram Vanvas", running 2nd week at the Majestic. It has stars like Dadiba Sarkari, Rajkumari (New Theatres fame), R. P. Kapur, Indoobala, Vithaldas Panchotia. The picture is directed by Sjts. Sudarshan and Profulla Roy.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Which is the Indian film which is not "outstanding", "epoch-making", best, "record-breaking", "magnificent", glorious and "gorgeous" triumph?

GOLDEN EAGLE'S SOCIAL

"Pia-Ki-Jogan" At The Wellington

It is said, indeed that the story is the backbone of a picture. The life and strength of a story lies in its simplicity and its universal appeal. The story of "Pia-Ki-Jogan" produced by Golden Eagle Movietone Ltd. (Karachi) is an interesting one woven from the threads of two romances that cross, but never meet again in a score of thrilling and heart-rending incidents, making up a realistic web of life.

First you have Mohini, (the daughter of Manoharlal an ambitious speculator) simple, innocent and beautiful in the look out of a suitable Lalf for an happy life, but she has to run an hurdle race, to gain her end.

Another thrilling romance, that is, Leila (the Governor's sister) whose unbounded love towards an young man Kishore who was saved by her in several attempts on his life, ends in noble sacrifice as that live deceived her.

At a party given in honour of Mohini's Birth day, the Governor of the place (Rajendra) with his sister Keila and other gentry of the town were present. Both Leila and Mohini's eyes fall in the Handsome Captain Kishore. But the vicious Rajendra wants to win Mohini for him, though undignified. To avoid the scandal and to gain his own ends, he plans Mohini's marriage with Madhav (Rajendra's brother). With this object he forces Manoharlal who is much involved in debts, to finish the marriage ceremony, on pain of his family's destruction. He preferred Death to disgrace and destruction. But Mohini rescues him by consenting to marry half-wit Madhav. Now Rajendra Played the game to win Mohini who found Madhav missing from the bed-room. But rumour is spread that Madhav committed suicide owing to ill-treatment of Rajendra.

Mohini is left a widow. Leila takes pity on poor Mohini, who attempts to end her life and Mohini is saved. Now coming to other side of the blade Kishore is mad after Mohini, whereas Leila is after Kishore encounters difficulties and suffers a good deal in his love-adventure, by facing Rajendra, who is out to finish the former once for all. Innocent Leila saves him, because of her love is divine and pure. But she is disappointed and renounces the world and devotes herself for service to humanity

Matriculation Result Scandal

STUDENTS, THEIR PARENTS AND GUARDIANS MUST ORGANISE

What Our Readers Say

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Thousands of parents and guardians must have read your editorial on the above question with a sigh of relief to know that there exists at least one newspaper in Bombay which has really felt the injustice done to the student world and will be grateful to you for exposing the Super-Mussolini, as you have rightly termed, of the Bombay University whose high notion about himself, in spite of his own average intelligence has been mainly responsible for the massacre of the innocents. It is more surprising to find that a foreigner should be able to guide the destinies of thousands of Indian students as if all our eminent educationists are utterly unsuited to be Chief Moderators, and the only qualification of being a Britisher with military experience entitles him to hold the post. It seems that there is too much of inferiority complex in our Alma Mater otherwise this sort of insult to the Indian intelligentsia would not have been tolerated. Is there no authority to put an effective check on the whims and idiosyncracies of particular examiners who seem to put too high a premium on their own intellect? Surely this must be stopped and for this all the students, their parents and guardians and the heads of various institutions should organise themselves and raise a voice of protest against this state of affairs and urge the removal of the Super-Mussolini from the place which he is not fitted to fill.

The Registered Graduates who will shortly elect 5 members to the Senate should refuse to vote for any candidate unless he gives a pledge to try his utmost to remedy these evils.—Yours, etc.

REGISTERED GRADUATE.

Warning To Fellows

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. "X" in one of your contemporary papers tries to justify the wholesale action of the examiners in their wholesale slaughter of the Matric students. I have gone through the papers of this examination and find that the standard in English which the paper-setter in that particular subject expected from the students was far above the average. The examiner seemed to have forgotten entirely that he was setting a paper for the Indian students and not the students of any English University. According to what I think the paper-setter must be a Christian or European Professor or a Jesuit Father. The examiners who from information which I have received, were over two dozen in number entirely missed sight of the fact that they were examining the students for the last time under the old regulations and that if the students fail to get the requisite number of marks they miss the College term even if they succeed in October. It is no use bringing out a liberal result in October. A mistake is a mistake, and it must be admitted. It is beyond fraction of a doubt that the examiners have shown a complete poverty of judgment and lack of sympathy. On one hand, the Indians are ridiculed for remaining illiterate and, on the other hand, those who aspire for a liberal education are subjected to a severe test without any sense of proportion.

It was a humiliating sight to see our Vice-Chancellor summoning police all armed with big sticks just to frighten the boys and curb their spirit when they came in a huge number in the Senate Hall to put in a vehement protest against this so-called civilized method of examining the boys. The blame cannot be laid at the doors of the so-called inefficiently managed schools. Mr. "X" seems to forget the fact that the schools are subjected to an inspection from the Inspectors and it is upto the Senate to go through their report.

If the University takes upon itself the responsibility of finding out employment for each and every student who passes its portals, then there would be every justification for a cutting result, but to assume a very irresponsible attitude and not try ways and means to find employment and still bring out cutting results is in short very undeserving and uncalled-for. The University is charging exorbitant fees for this examination and, in short, bringing it to a bargaining proposition. With due respect I submit it is the duty of our beloved and kind Governor who acts as Chancellor and of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the results are not brought in such a callous and unsympathetic manner. It was only the question of saving one precious year of the students. They could have easily revised the results and given proper and liberal instructions to the examiners.

The boys were justified in taking out a huge procession. Time has now come for certain members of the Senate to resign their seats. If they do not do so, our graduates will see that they are purposely left to the limbo of forgotten worthies. If they have no feeling for the students, the graduates will show that they have no feeling for them and that they do not appreciate their services which they have utilised in massacring the students, regardless of their pecuniary difficulties and the strain on their nerves let them read Stevenson's Apology pertaining to idlers.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.

Wanted Immediate Action

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The burning question of the day, now-a-days, is the Matriculation examination and its result. Some say it is the slaughter of the students, others say it is the weakness of the students and a few are of opinion that the English papers were of an unexpected type and the examiners did not examine the papers as they should. Be that as it may, there is something which necessitates reasonable comment. Even some of the members of the Senate have expressed their sympathy with the students who have failed. What should be done is the question which required very careful and reasonable consideration of all concerned in the matter and that, too, at a very early date without the least possible delay and without wasting time.

There is absolutely no doubt that the result is very strict. There is also no doubt that some very weak students were sent up to appear at the Matriculation examination. There is also no doubt that some of the efficient students capable of entering and prosecuting their studies at the College have been declared unsuccessful. The matter should, therefore, be carefully investigated and some reasonable remedy should be found acceptable to the University and the students. The demand made by the students to the Senate on 15th June, 1936, inspite of our sympathy with them, are, in my opinion, unacceptable to a certain extent and I would like to make some practical suggestions for the very favourable consideration of all concerned. One of the demands is that another examination should be held in July 1936. It is impossible to do so and it is also unreasonable, as the students who have failed will have very little time for preparation after the summer vacation during which period the students would not have touched any of the books. Even if an examination is held in July the result would likely to be another big slaughter. Their demand to declare 44 per cent. result is absurd. Why not 45 or 50 per cent., if the candidates work hard and get through. The percentage always depends upon the work done by the students in their answering the questions set at the examination.

In the circumstances I would venture to make the following suggestions which I am perfectly sure would satisfy really good and efficient students and at the same time will be considered very reasonable by the University authorities:—

1. That the students should have secured 35 per cent. marks in English and Second language papers.

2. That the student should have at least 25 per cent. marks in other subjects.

3. That the students should have 35 per cent. marks for the total of all subjects combined to enable him to be declared as successful.

These suggestions will not involve immediate examination in July. The result is already there and only a little clerical labour will be required. No inefficient student will be declared as successful as he must have 35 per cent. of the total marks. A clever student through some misfortune getting less than 35 per cent of marks in a certain subject except English and Second language will have a chance to be declared successful. Such a system was in force some years ago and I should think be specially adopted this time as a special case. If a supplementary result be declared as suggested above I am perfectly sure it will give satisfaction to many. The successful students can thus get admission to the Colleges without loss of a year.

I, therefore, hope and request that my suggestions should be very carefully considered by the University Authorities and the Public as the practical and most reasonable remedy to meet with the present situation.—Yours, etc.,

MAGANLAL V. PAREKH.
Mathew Cottage,
Mathew Road,
Bombay, June 16.

Students' Organisation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has often been remarked that the students alone are the defenders of the honour and the liberation of an enslaved nation. But it has been seen that the officialised Indian Universities in themselves cannot prepare the students to be good workers in the national cause. It is, therefore, essential for the students to have some institution of their own, to provide an outlet for their energies which the official universities due to obvious reasons are not prepared to provide. With this object in view, students' unions exist in almost all the British and Continental Universities. They provide the students with a platform to discuss the burning problems of the day and also act as the students mouth piece whenever occasion orises. These organisations are recognised by the universities and sometimes subsidised by them. Such institutions have also been established in many of the Indian Universities, and have played quite a significant part in the educational life not only of their university but also of the country. The University Unions of Aligarh and Benares have old traditions of their own. We recently heard of the opening of the Punjab University Union Hall by the Punjab University Governor.

But it is rather strange that the Bombay University still lag behind in this respect. To encourage healthy and corporate life among the students such an organisation with facilities of debating, a library, reading room, indoor games, etc. The need of such a body is particularly felt at the present moment when the students badly need an organisation of their own to give them a lead. It is the time that students had organised themselves and pressed the university authorities to help the union financially, as other universities are doing. The constitution of the union should be framed in such a way as to ensure its complete independence from interference by university authorities as well as from the influence of outsiders. It should be purely an organisation of the Students of Bombay Universisy, with their own elected office holders with a view to encourage corporate life among the students and to protect their rights and privileges.—Yours, etc.,

ANSAR H. HARVANI.

Bombay.

In Praise Of Fascism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A revolution never remains revolutionary for long. It has a tendency to become conservative. Take the instance of France. A century and a half ago France was rent with cries of hatred. Classes were destroyed, property confiscated, Goddess of Reason was set up for the people to worship. All the cruelties of the rabble were let loose, until Napoleon, the first Fascist, cleared the streets of Paris by a few whiffs of grape-shots. Napoleon suppressed the revolution not by force alone, but by giving the Frenchmen a higher ideal, an ideal of nationality, an ideal of unity and an ideal of defence of the country. To-day France is again the greatest capitalist country in the world. The system of capitalism remains, only the personnel has changed. Similar things are happening in Russia to-day. The stern dictatorship of the proletariat is ending. Stalin, like Napoleon, is gradually working his way to a life Presidentship. He may not crown himself the Czar of Russia But nevertheless if he lives long enough he will make himself the uncrowned. Czar of Russia. Human nature loves to acquire. Those who wish to discard and disregard this human motive are working against nature and are bound to defeat themselves in the end. Fascism has succeeded so well in Italy because Mussolini takes the motive of man into consideration. Fascism is a corporate state. It absorbs every section of citizens, and makes them partners in the state. Mussolini also was a convinced Bolshevik at one time. He was driven out of his country, suffered imprisonment in foreign lands and at the beginning of the Great War, we find him back again in the land of his birth, which he loves so well. Inscrutable are the ways of Providence! Serving in the ranks of the Italian army, Mussolini found out what was wrong with socialism. Socialism corrupted the Italian army. Soldiers were preached to regard the enemies as brothers. Their morale was destroyed. With his great love for Italy, Mussolini found out that the surest way to destroy a country was to innoculate it with Bolshevism. Mussolini, the patriot, rebelled against bolshevism and marched on Rome. The rest is so well known. The rise of Italy into a first-class power and with it its dreams of spreading its imperial wings elsewhere. The conquest of Abyssinia by Italy is seized upon as an act of aggression, and Jawaharlal gives vent to unrighteous anger. What Mussolini has done Jawaharlal wants to repeat against classes in his own country. He breathes fire against propertied classes and capitalists. He will destroy them radically if he had the power. I for one believe that the weak always will go to the wall inspite of the poetic imagination of some of us. It has happened twice, and again in this world of ours. Atilla, Gengiz Khan, Taimurlane, the hordes of barbaric Germans who laid waste Rome, Alexander, who destroyed Persia and its ancient civilisation. The strong will always overcome the weak, and effetc. It is the natural law. Were it otherwise, this world of ours would have decayed long ago. All the wonderful ideas and the progress of humanity are, due to incessant struggle between man and man. It is not merely physical or brute force I am talking about. It is the richness of ideals that makes a race strong. The world is always ruled by ideas.—Yours etc.

A. P. SABAVALA.

Chit Funds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the confusion that has arisen in the affairs of the Chit Funds conducted by certain members of the Ashtika Samaj, as a result of the judgment of the Small Causes Court, the Chit Fund having been declared illegal, apart from the question of further litigation, there still remains the question as to how far chit subscribers who have paid monies into the chit and to whom monies are yet due can take individual action for the recovery of their monies against the promoters of the chit fund under Section 84 of the Trusts Act. It would appear such monies can be recovered, from the trend of authorities, and, therefore, there still remains the further question as to how far trust monies can be traced into the hands of others—gentlemen who have taken in the auctions amounts largely in excess of what they had actually paid in by way of subscriptions.

Of course, legal opinion that is being taken will be also diverted in this channel, but, in the meantime, gentlemen who belong to the class mentioned above, and also others who are, as a result of the Small Causes Court judgment, tempted to refuse fulfilling their obligations to the fund and to those to whom the fund is indebted, might consider this point and instead of being faced with a multiplicity of suits, do the only honest thing under the circumstances, namely, try to come to a definite understanding with all concerned and arrange to square up matters amicably.

Opinion will also be taken as to whether the above course could not be adopted by individual creditors of the chit fund against the parties who have for the time being come out successful in the Small Causes Court Appeals.—Yours, etc.,

DISINTERESTED.

Future Of The Sudan

EGYPT TO SHARE IN ITS ADMINISTRATION

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Mail).

M. Fishi, an Italian, the chief engineer of the Egyptian Royal Palace, had to resign his post because H. M. King Farouk did not approve of his services. Prince Mohamed Ali Pasha, the head of the Council of Regency, has decided to dispense with the services of some other Italians. When some of the Ministers objected to the dismissal of the Italian officials, Prince Monamed Ali Pasha said: "I am a frank man, I do not brook interference by any person between me and my master, H. M. King Farouk."

It is announced in the Egyptian papers that when Sir Miles Lampson, the High Commissioner for Egypt, placed the Egyptian problem of the Sudan before the British Government it is reported to have been decided that henceforward the Egyptian Government also should have the right to take part in the administration of the Sudan. Alternately, an Englishman and an Egyptian will be appointed Governor of the Sudan by the Egyptian Government, but when an Englishman is appointed Governor, the Deputy-Governor will be an Egyptian and 'vice versa.'

EGYPTIAN TEACHER FOR IRAQ

The Iraq Government has requested te Egyptian Government to send one hundred teachers to be appointed to the various schools in Iraq.

H. M. King Farouk has presents to the Captain, officers and the servants of fthe "Viceroy of India" in which he travelled from London to "Alexandria after the death of his father the late King Fuad.

In Suez the police authorities have seized an Abyssinian crown decorated with costly jewels from an Italian who was trying to escape the scrutiny of the Customs officers.

Many Italian labourers staying in Egypt are trying to to go to Addis Ababa to work in the reconstruction of the capital. The have applied for their passports to the Italian Consul at Cairo.

It is reported in "Al-Balagh" of Cairo that H. M. King Ibn Saud will pay a visit to Iraq very shortly. Great preparations are gong in the Capital city of Baghdad to receive H. M. King Ibn Saud.

"Al-Balagh" reports that the Iraq Government has decided to send a batch of students to India to study the art of reading and detecting the finger-prints.

The Government of Iraq has informed the League of Nations that their attempt to signing a treaty with Iran has failed, because the Iranian delegation does not accept any of the terms of the treaty. It is, therefore, necessary that the League should itself review the contention of the two Government. The League has decided to hear the matter on the 16th June.

The Jewish Association of Palestine has decided to continue its activities for ever whether the Arabs like them or not.

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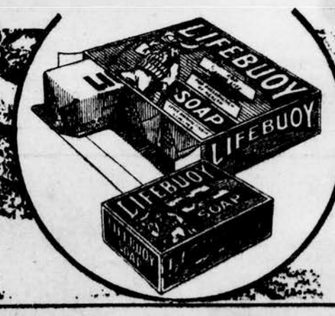

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Karl Marx Preached Acceptance Of Offices!

Prakasam Asks Congress President To Stop Propaganda Against Ministerships

Mr. T. Prakasam writes:—

In the United Provinces Political Conference that met at Unao, discussion cropped up on a resolution relating to the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Council. In the course of the discussion, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the All-India Congress Committee, is reported to have said that to oppose Government by accepting offices was to deceive oneself. He further expressed his opinion that when the time came, he hoped that the Congress would decide in favour of non-acceptance of office. He justified capture of legislatures by Congressmen, because it would enable them to come into contact with the masses and with their support to wreck the New Constitution. He believes that by this process, he would be able to wreck the New Constitution in a thousand ways. But the best of such methods had already been tried and found wanting. Office should not be accepted by weaklings or traitors, who come under the cover of the Congress, as they have been doing in the Local Board elections, with a view ultimately to betray the Congress for selfish ends. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should not be carried away by thousands of kisans and other people that gather at the meetings addressed by him or other Congress leaders and the enthusiasm displayed by them.

CONTRIBUTION OF MASSES.

Some of us have been in constant contact with the masses throughout this long period of 16 years. The masses, uneducated as they are, have made the largest contribution towards India's struggle for freedom under the leadership of the Congress and Gandhiji in a non-violent struggle. This is the first of its kind in the world's history. In their thirst for freedom they made the heaviest sacrifices without raising a single question about the correctness or incorrectness of the lead given by the leaders. They fought like a disciplined army, until they forced British nation to enter into an agreement with Gandhiji as representative of India. We were within an "Ace of Success," as pointed out by Gandhiji on more than one occasion. Yet, we failed. Why? Because the masses that had carried on the fight had not been sufficiently disciplined and trained to continue the fight notwithstanding the losses and repression.

MARX'S ADVICE.

When Sir Samuel Hoare was bent upon going back upon the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, there were some leaders in India, who were equally bent upon breaking the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But for such coincidences, Indian history would have been written in a different way. But for the betrayal on the part of those who had ranged themselves against the people's cause and also the mistakes on the part of some of our leaders at the psychological moments, we would not have been so far removed today from our goal. I do not know whether Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a follower of Karl Marx to the extent to which he adopts Soviet principles or a follower of Bakunin, the political rival-leader of Karl Marx, who had advocated the federation of autonomous units aiming at chaos and disorder. Karl Marx advocated capture of powee wheseas Bakunin was against it. It was Karl Marx's doctrines that were developed and accepted by Lenin as the foundations of Soviet economic and political system, Bakunin was only a temporary rival of Karl Marx during that age. His principles disappeared with himself whereas Karl Marx's principles developed scientifically and were ultimately accepted and recognised from the point of the common people of the world as the best and scientific.

MAHATMA'S WISDOM.

Those of us who have known our masses and tested their courage strength, patriotism and power of endurance came to the conclusion, after 16 years of continued struggle that they were not able to stand the repression and terrorism of the Government any longer. With the repression and latni charges revived after Gandhiji's return from the Round Table Conference people had been exhausted and they were losing faith in the Congress and the methods employed hitherto. While Congressmen were in jails common people felt compelled to be waiting at the gates of officers and Government for small favours. Mahatma Gandhi, the author of this movement, was the one person who resisted everyone who advocated capture of the legislature or capture of office. It was he that, in the 16th year of the struggle, found it necessary to modify the programme of the Congress and from a Parliamentary Board to carry on the council work.

WISE DECISION

The Lucknow Congress wisely delegated the ower to decide the question of acceptance of office to the All-India Congress Committee, in the same manner in which the power to carry on the direct action had been delegated to it in the past by the Congress. Postponement of this question is detrimental to the interests of the country. The Congress President is, in our opinion, making a wrong calculation of the capacity of the masses, who are in need of continued education, training and self-discipline—not only the masses, but the so-called classes and even most of the Congressmen, leaders or otherwise, who have been recently engaging themselves in internal squabbles over trivialities.

WRONG TO OPPOSE OFFICES

Under such circumstances, it is wrong on the part of our socialist friends and the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to go on preaching against acceptance of office and carrying on a vigorous propaganda before the All-India Congress Committee meets. When they do so, those who favour acceptance of office will start their counter-propaganda. This is most undesirable when both the wings are agreed upon capturing the legislatures and they have to carry on a common election campaign for capturing the legislatures.

STOP THIS PROPAGANDA.

It is our earnest appeal to the Congress President and also to those who are in favour of acceptance of office not to enter into unnecessary controversies before the All-India Congress Committee meets. It will be better if the All-India Congress Committee meets at an early date and decides this question. The people are exhausted; even the Congressmen have been so much tired that many of our best workers who have served in the field and suffered all sorts of indignities and humiliations have taken to different walks of life to keep their bodies and souls together. Our Congress had not made any provision for the sufferers in field service. The mass contact had been maintained for these 16 years through these selfless workers

LESSON FROM HITLER AND MUSSOLINI.

To revive the mass contact we have to take time and put life into the unfortunate people who are still afraid of terrorism and make fresh soldiers of common men. We must be in a position to march thousands and even that of kisans and agriculturists to pass through the street of India and in front of the Government Houses at a moment's notice as had been done by Mussolini and Hitler in their countries. All this means education and discipline of the masses. These require time. Ideals should be maintained and even propaganda for socialism may be carried on by the Congress President and his followers; but the question of acceptance of office, which was accepted by Karl Marx himself as the most desirable thing for furtherance of the programme, should not be attacked by anyone in the Congress.

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RAJA ACCUSED OF CHEATING

Alleged To Have Taken Jewellery Without Paying For It

PATNA, June 14.

Raja C. P. Narayan Singh of Maksudpore Estate, Gaya District, and three others were charged with alleged cheating in a case which opened yesterday in the Court of Mr. Kasimuddin, Deputy Magistrate.

Arunandra Mohan Ghose, the complainant, when examined stated that during the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition held in Patna in February last, he ran a jewellery stall at the Exhibition, his firm being in Calcutta. The Raja and the three accused visited his stall on February 12 and subsequently took away a few articles of jewellery (worth Rs. 2,822) on the understanding that the payment would be made later on. The Raja, he alleged, declined to sign the register when presented to him, with the article noted against his name, as he said he did not know English. One of the accused, however, affixed his signature thereon.

Afterwards, the complainant stated, when no payment was forthcoming for the articles either from the Rajah or the accused who had signed the register, and to whom the complainant had sent repeated reminders for payment, he took to the recourse of filing a suit against them.

Hearing was adiourned.—A. P.

NOTABLE EVENT IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 6).

sacred; only consecreted hands may touch it.

A Labour Government might not devalue the pound, but what Mr. MacDonald might not do as a Labour Prime Minister, he did to the general satisfaction as the head of a "national" Government.

Now the unfortunate M. Blum stands where Labour stood in 1931. The franc is slipping as the pound was shaking then. It ought to fall: there will be no health in French economic life until it does fall.

But that it should fall because strikes have shaken "confidence" and made a panic is not the happiest way of handling this difficulty.

The best way is that the Government itself, taking all its measures calmly and of set purpose, should give it a gentle push at the right moment.

But that is not M. Blum's policy. He too, like M. Laval, is trying to save the franc, and assuring bankers that they may trust him.

Even the Communists are anxious to keep the franc on gold at its old value. I cannot myself follow their reasoning, but that is the fact.

One fears that a Government anxious to save the franc and workers engaged in stay-in strikes may soon find themselves at cross-purposes.

Financial Muddle

The fact is that French public finances are in a muddle so desperate that there may be no orthodox way out.

The People's Front is pledged to public works. It might finance them by borrowing, as Mr. Roosevelt did.

But the credit of the Republic seems to be exhausted in the costly effort to re-arm. The overvaluation of the franc has ruined the export trades.

In this situation big business has saved itself by re-armament, and drawn in the process on all the credit the State can command.

"How then can public works be financed within the orthodox frame-work? It will need a very bold and ingenious Minister of Finance to do it, and he must not stick at such a trifle as devaluing the franc."

Whether this mixed Ministry has this boldness and ingenuity one does not yet know. What is re-assuring is the gallant temper of the French working-class.

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(continued from col. 7)

wards shorter hours was maintained unimpaired, though at a somewhat reduced pace; there has been no very marked change during the year either in nominal or real wage rates and where wage rates have fallen somewhat, the decline in the cost of living has more or less balanced this movement; and the organisation of industry and agriculture in the interests of the community has been proceeding apace.

After tracing the progress achieved during the year by the I. L. O., and outlining the new tasks opening before it, the report closes on the note that it is impossible to hope for a return to permanent prosperity under the constant menace of an outbreak of war.—A.P.

GLOBUSMEN GOLD

EVEREST EXPEDITION MARRED BY WEATHER

Leader's Message To Dr. Roy

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Capt. Hugh Ruttledge, the Leader of the Everest expedition sent this morning the following message to Dr. S. C. Roy, meteorologist at Calcutta, through the Everest Darjeeling Radio:—

Monsoon renders further operations impossible. Wireless closes down to-day and the Expedition leaves for home. I am infinitely beholden to you for the most valuable help throughout.

Dr. Roy stated that as a 'weather man' he regarded the 1936 Expedition as a complete success as the wealth of weather data collected by this year's Expedition was sure to enrich Indian meteorology.

Dr. Roy added that weather had been severely unkind.—A. P.

STUDENTS STAND BY PRINCIPAL

SHIKARPUR, (By Mail)

A piquant situation has arisen in the affairs of the S. C. Arts College, Shikarpur, following the resignation tendered by Principal Hazari owing to certain differences with the College Board.

The students of the College collected in a mammoth meeting and resolved that they would not attend the College until and unless the Principal Hazari was recalled and reinstated and the College Board yielded to his demand.—United Press.

"THE MILLIONAIRE"

(Continued From Page 9)

at the Minerva Talkies and is the talk of the town.

"The Millionaire" has smashed all previous records. The technique, the continuity and the composition of "The Millionaire" are marvellous and make this picture thoroughly enjoyable.

Saigal is in the main role, whose song-hits will make you sing along with him. Then there is Molina—in the role of a cinema star—supported by Rajkumari (Chandra of "Devdas"), Pahari Sanyal (Dipak of 'Dhoop-Chhaon") Nawab, Kidar, Jagdeesh, B.A.

"Millionaire" is ably directed by Sjt. Hemchunder. There is beautiful music by R. C. Boral. "Millionaire" must be seen at the Minerva.

No Permanent Prosperity Under Menace Of War

ARMAMENT MANUFACTURE CONTRIBUTES LARGELY TO ANNUAL WORLD OUTPUT, SAYS I. L. O. REPORT

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"Should the past year be regarded as marking the emergence of the world into the flowing tide of recovery or as merely an interlude of mitigated depression"? Is the fundamental problem posed in the Annual Report presented by the Director of the I.L.O. to the 20th session of the I.L. Conference which opened at Geneva on the 4th instant.

The report reviews exhaustively the main social and economic trends of the past twelve months, and, while admitting that the signs of the times are still too confused and contradictory to enable a clear reading of them, comes to the conclusion that the available data furnish more food for doubts and queries than for confident interpretation.

GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT

On the credit side of the balance-sheet, this year, some clear gains are recorded. A perceptible economic amelioration can be recorded throughout almost three quarters of the world. The general index of world industrial production as a whole is now back on the 1929 level. Prices have gradually improved. Unemployment has dropped 15 per cent. during the past year in the countries supplying data. Exchange fluctuations have greatly declined in scope and violence. The new commercial policy of the United States represents a bold effort—the first—to stem the tide of economic nationalism.

The debit side, however, shows several factors which throw doubt about the soundness and permanence of the recovery. The volume of international trade shows little improvement in 1935 as compared with 1934. The greater part of the progress registered is due to national rather than to international adjustment. Broadly speaking, economic nationalism still holds the field, and clearing arrangements, quotas, tariffs and exchange restrictions still bar the road to the unfettered resumption of international trade, which is the barometer of economic prosperity. Further, though there has been a contraction in the volume of unemployment, its rate of decline has been slow and its range by no means universal. Vast areas such as India and China are not included in the reckoning, where unemployment or unremunerative employment exists on a huge scale. Even in countries like Great Britain, Germany, and the U. S. A., where a substantial improvement has been recorded, the "hard core" of unemployment still persists and greatly exceeds the level which existed before the depression.

An important aspect emphasised in the report is that the increase in world production should not be taken at its face value, as the increase is admittedly due in great part to the great expansion in armament manufacture. Examples ready to hand are increase in the output of pig-iron and steel, and fresh activity in the chemical, automobile, clothing and coal industries. The report stresses the fact that so far as industrial prosperity is founded on warlike preparation, it is not only sinister, but hollow and unreal, as the manufacture of arms adds nothing to national wealth. On this point, the report states: "In the present state of the world the economic consequences of rearmament must be set in the scale against the apparent signs of economic revival, which the record of rising industrial production might suggest. It is perhaps the most perfect illustration of the need for political appeasement as a prelude to any thorough-going prosperity."

WAR MENACE.

Notwithstanding great difficulties, the I.L.O. has had a satisfactory record of work during the past twelve months. Positive results have been obtained in various countries in the fight against unemployment; the situation of social insurance, whether the movement of legislation or the statistics of operation are considered, has been definitely more satisfactory in 1935 than at any time since 1929, and it is not too sanguine to expect a period of further expansion, particularly in extra-European countries; the movement to-

(Continued in Col. 4).

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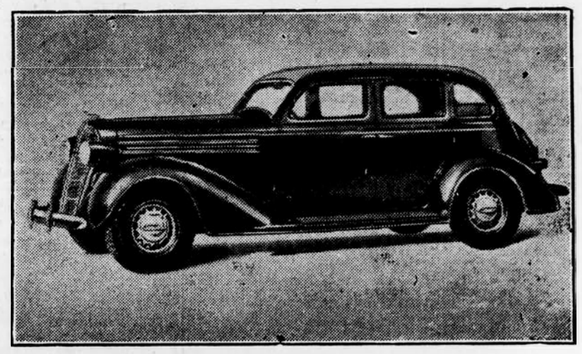

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HARASSMENT OF KISANS FOR RENT MUST GO

Darbhanga's Interference With Conference Resented

RAJ PEOPLE MUST PROGRESS WITH THE TIMES, SAYS SWAMI SAHAJANAND

A correspondent from Bithan writes in the "Searchlight" of Patna:—

A correspondent from Bethan writes in the "Searchlight" of Patna:

The Darbhanga District Kisan Conference began its sitting on 30th May, 1936 at Bithan in Rossera Thana and the District of Darbhanga in a tense atmosphere due to the high-handedness of certain employees of the Darbhanga Raj. Bithan is an important place in Parri Pargana in which lies mostly the Zamindari of Darbhanga Raj. For some days before the Conference was held, a regular campaign of threat and intimidation had been carried on by the men of the Darbhanga Raj who threatened the Kisans with dire consequences in case they attended the Kisan Conference. All sorts of coercion and intimidation were used and difficulties put in the way of the organisers of the Conference. The Raj men succeeded in intimidating a tenant to refuse the use of a garden where the organisers had originally arranged to hold the Conference and getting the Shamiana removed. Thereafter, a plot of land was secured and the Shamiana was pitched on it.

When people assembled there, the Raj men brought a plough and a pair of bullocks and asked the men, who had gathered to clear out, so that the land might be ploughed. The organisers and the Kisans who had gathered remained firm and so the Raj men had to be disappointed in their attempt to prevent the Conference from being held. Despite their attempt to make the holding of the Conference impossible, thousands of Kisans gathered and held the Conference amidst scenes of enthusiasm. Prominent among those present were Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Sjt. Jamuna Karjee, M. L. C., Sjt. Dhanraj Sharma, Member, District Board, Sjt. Raghunath Mishra, Babu Singhasini Prasad, Pt. Jainarain Jha, Babu Ramanand Chowdhury, Babu Thakur Prasad Singh, Dr. Gobardhan Sinha and Pt. Satyanarain Mishra.

As the president-elect, Sjt. Jai Prakash Narayan, had not arrived Sjt. Jamuna Karjee was elected President. When the proceedings commenced the servants and agents of Darbhanga Raj began to create obstructions by shouting and creating scenes of hooliganism but they were ultimately silenced.

LEGITIMATE RIGHT

In his opening speech, the President depicted the miserable plight of the Kisans due to failure of crops and continued low prices of grain for some years past on account of which it had become well-nigh impossible for the Kisans to pay their present rents. He, therefore, emphasised the necessity of reduction of rent. Proceeding he described the heavy burden of debts under which the Kisans of the province were groaning. He stated that the Kisans of the province were almost on the verge of bankruptcy and so it was necessary to undertake legislative measures so as to reduce rate of interest. This would relieve the Kisans of the heavy burden of debts to the maximum of 6 per cent. Concluding he deprecated the activities of the Darbhanga Raj people in trying to disturb the Kisan Conference and, while doing so, he asserted that it was their legitimate right to hold conferences and ventilate the grievances of the Kisans and that attempts like those made by the Darbhanga Raj people would never pay and that the Kisans would not be deterred at all by them. He further said that the Raj people should realise that any act of terrorism on their part would, instead of weakening the cause of the Kisans, strengthen it.

KISANS AWAKENED

Sriram Swamiji then delivered a forceful speech which was listened to with rapt attention. In the beginning the Raj people enquired as to what had been done by the Kisan Sabha for the benefit of the Kisans. Sriman Swamiji said: "If you want to know what the Kisan Sabha has done, go to the district of Gaya and visit Shahabajipur, Mohammadpur etc. This is not the Kisan Sabha which existed before 1929. It is that Kisan Sabha which gave a death blow to the United Party of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga. It is that Kisan Sabha which has brought about awakening among the Kisans of the province who have begun to realise their rights and who are no longer prepared to be terrorised by the Zamindars and their underlings".

Proceeding, he said there was a stage in the activities of the Kisan Sabha when he used to appeal to the good sense of the Zamindars but they remained callous and the result was that now he had realised that so long as the Zamindary system was there, the condition of the Kisans would not improve. Those who were either in service or trade had to work hard and so they were entitled to the money they earned but the Zamindari had no justification to live on the earnings of others. The Zamindary system was responsible for the emasculation of the whole nation. The Zamindars by their acts of terrorism had made the people cowards. The British Government was a mighty power. Even Government did not do things which the law did not empower them to do. The Kisans should be united among themselves and they should consider themselves as one.

Proceeding, the speaker said he had learnt it from reliable persons that the Raj men practised considerable high-handedness. All this must stop. Kisans should not be beaten and put in Herasat and their crops should not be seized for not paying their rents. He did not say that the Kisans should not pay rent. They should pay rent as much as they could. For the rest, if they could not pay, they should not be intimidated. The courts were open and they might be sued for recovery of rents but they should neither be beaten nor put to humiliation for it.

In the end, he condemned the activities of the Darbhanga Raj people in obstructing the proceedings of the conference and regretted that the Raj did not realise the signs of the times and lacked foresight.

A Khar children's meeting was held on Sunday morning at Laxmi Nagar Hall to welcome Miss Heon S. Daryani, Ex-President of the Karachi Branch and her sister Miss Baig S. Daryani. Photo shows Miss Heon S. Daryani and her sister in the centre.

PREMATURE & MISLEADING

"Concessions" To Ahmedabad Bhangis

UNION'S STATEMENT

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Messrs. Indulal Yajnik and Satyendra Divan and Messrs. Chunilal Vyas and Bachubhai, Vice-President and secretaries respectively of the Ahmedabad Municipal Bhangi Kamdar Union, have issued the following statement to the Press:—

Vague reports have been published recently in the newspapers to the effect that (1) The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to confer the rights and privileges of its scheduled servants on its Bhangi employees; (2) A fresh staff of 150 bhangis has been recently employed on trial of a period of 6 months.

Misleading

These reports are premature and misleading.

The fact as disclosed by a study of resolution of the Joint Committee and the general body of the Municipality are as follows:—

The General Committee of the Municipality have been fiddling with the proposals for including Bhangi employees in the cadre of scheduled servants for many months past. At long last the Joint Committee composed of the representatives of all the administrative Committees have resolved to confer the rights of the scheduled staff regarding yearly leave and provident fund on the Bhangi employees. But so far this decision has not been sanctioned by the general meeting of the Municipality.

The above decision of the Joint Committee has been included in the agenda of the general meeting to be held on 15th June, but is not likely to be reached till next week and will not operate until and unless it is adopted by the general body.

Nor is it clear to-day if the resolution of the Joint Committee is designed to give to the Bhangi all the privileges of the scheduled servants including: (a) The weekly holiday and Sunday. (b) Casual leave for 20 days per year. (c) Sick leave for 15 days per year and a month's holiday per year.

No Benefit

What is abundantly clear however is that the application of rules regarding Provident Fund and the consequent compulsory payment of their quota would immediately operate as a cut of about 8-1/4 per cent. in their present low salaries. No scheme of granting provident fund would benefit the bhangis in their present condition unless it was coupled with (a) an immediate substantial increment. (b) Graded scale of promotions such as is granted to all the other employees of the Municipality from the chief officer down to the lowest peon.

"The resolution regarding the supposed employment of 150 hands actually amounts to the dismissal of 106 bhangis employeed during the administrative year of 1935-36." It should be remembered that the Municipality had decided last year to employ 256 extra surplus men on trial for a period of one year, while the number has now been cut down by 106 to 150, their probationary period has been reduced to 6 months only. In the result 106 bhangis have been dismissed to day from municipal service, while the rest 150 bhangis would have the Democle's sword of unemployment dangling on their heads on the expiry of 6 months.

Shrouded In Mystery

The dismissal of 106 bhangis is a grim reality while the gift of the scheduled status is still shrouded in mystery. It is even more important to note that all their proposals and decisions leave the salary of the Bhangi servants of the Municipality, the biggest in Gujerat, absolutely untouched while the salary of Bhangis of Nadiad, Dohad, Kaira, Jhalod, has recently been raised and the bhangis of Broach are on their way to an all round improvement in the wages and conditions of work at the termination of the heroic strike unparalleled in the annals of India.

The Bhangi servants of the Ahmedabad Municipality are thus faced with the biggest problem of securing a sufficient increment in their salaries and a suitable scale of promotions such as would enable them to live as self-respecting and honourable citizens.

NEW SAMAJ.

It is, therefore, to be deeply regretted that at a moment when all the forces of the bhangi movement require to be mobilized at once for the common good of all, some thrice discredited persons should attempt to promote a newfangled Bhangi Mahajan with a view to split the ranks and sabotage the developing struggles for bigger salaries.

In conclusion we wish to state that the historic strike of our Broach comrades has raised the whole struggle of the Bhangi movement not only in Gujerat and Kathiawar but the whole country to a higher level and no power on earth can prevent the mass of the Bhangi workers from a speedy attainment of their economic rights and social privileges.

THEIR CHERISHED GOAL.

Recent events such as immediate grant of the demands of the Bhangis in Kaira, the conciliatory gesture of the president of the Nadiad Municipality towards its sweepers, the recent awakening of the Bhangis of Bhavnagar and Amreli are signs of the times that nobody may dare to ignore with impunity and we are deeply convinced that the Bhangi employees of Ahmedabad Municipality numbering 1,600 to 1,700 strong will yet march in a solid phalanx with undaunted steps till they triumphantly reach their cherished goal.

PARSIS TO FRAME CONSTITUTION

Mr. Dadachanji's Draft Proposals

The urgency of drawing up a constitution for the Parsis for the general welfare of the community has often been stressed in Parsi newspapers for a long time past, but the question has often been shelved, and nothing definite has been done in the matter so far.

But the "Kom-Sevak," Bombay's new weekly, announces to its readers "the welcome news" that at last the proposal is taking a concrete shape. It says that Mr. Faredoon K. Dadachanji, solicitor, who is taking a keen interest in solving the burning problems of the community, is engaged in drawing up the long cherished constitution. He has, the paper states, prepared a draft constitution in which is embodied, among other things, the old history of the Parsis, the development and progress of the Parsi Punchayet, and a collection of religious rites, rituals and beliefs and customs, and such other problems that arise the minds of the community. It is supposed to be a bulky volume, and it will be placed, in the first instance, for consideration before the Parsi Federal Council in the near future. It will undoubtedly evoke unparalleled interest and will undergo considerable modification before the proposals reach the final stage. All well-wishers of the community will thank Mr. Dadachanji for his arduous task and wish him every success in his labour of love.

SOCIALISM GIVES BREAD TO POOR

Present Day Mentality Must Be Changed, Says Parsram

A plea to change the present-day mentality by getting at the root of the problems, was made by Mr. Jethmal Parsram, in the course of his lecture on "Socialism" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Tuesday.

Socialism, said Mr. Parsram, deals with the question of bread. The present-day socialistic idea was centred round one great personality—Karl Marx. Marx was more than an agitator—he was a philosopher and followed Hegel. Once Hegel, the speaker said, was asked to give his philosophy of life in three words. Hegel replied: "Die to Live." Socialism, according to the lecturer, had its foundation in the three words. Socialism was opposed to individualism

BUILD FROM VILLAGE.

Referring to India, Mr. Parsram said that one must build from the villages the politicians and statesmen must give more attention to the villages. He commended Gandhiji's work.

The Russian ideal of collectivisation of land was found in ancient Indian books. The problem was a problem of land, and the present day mentality had to be changed. People must study the Aryan culture, Sovietism and other doctrines; thus alone could the key to solution of the problems be arrived at.

TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN

India Govt. Urged To Move For Bilateral Pact

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, strongly criticising it for not concluding any bilateral trade agreement with Afghanistan as yet.

The letter refers to a Press report about the conclusion of a trade agreement between Afghanistan and Russia for three years in the course of which exchange of goods of the value of 15,00,000 gold dollars will take place.

The Committee opines that the Government of India's Trade Commissioner in Afghanistan should have kept the Government here well posted with the commercial activities of the Afghan Government.

The Committee's letter concludes by expressing apprehension that if the India Government do not take immediate steps for examining the possibilities of developing India's trade in the neighbouring countries, other countries will take advantage of such trade by concluding bilateral trade agreements with them, thereby adversely affecting the trade and commerce of this country.—United Press.

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Maiden Musical Social
HOLY CRIME
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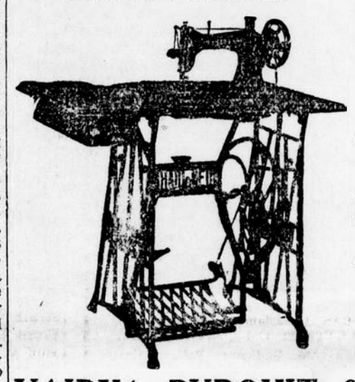
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The World Reflections

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

(From Our London Correspondent).

M. Blum's Problem

The first Socialist Government of France is now in power. It would be a disaster both for Europe and for France if it failed, but unfortunately, that is no reason for believing that it will succeed. A Socialist and democratic programme is difficult to carry out in a country whose finances, whose industry and whose standards of life have all equally suffered from the deflationary policy of M. Blum's predecessors, and where depression has, as in other countries, led to an alarming growth of Fascism.

The difficulties M. Blum faces are almost entirely internal. France's international policy may be critical, but M. Blum's Government, like every French Government, will follow the traditional lines of French foreign policy. The election was fought on internal issues, and it is these that M. Blum has to face. His success or failure depends on whether he can maintain the unity of the Popular Front, and especially on whether he can keep Radicals and Communists united on the compromise programme with which they fought the election..... The "stay-in-strikes" in Paris show that the the workers are prepared to act independently, and both the trade unions and the Communists, with their permanent organisations, the Popular Assemblies, in each constituency, have held themselves free for direct action in industry and for agitation in the country. The Paris strikers have won valuable concessions of higher wages and shorter hours from the employers; direct action must be increasingly attractive to the workers after this convincing proof of its value. Thus M. Blum is faced in addition to his Parliamentary difficulties with the possibility of industrial unrest and political agitation outside Parliament, over which he may have little or no control. The knowledge that unless the Government succeeds, there is every danger of civil disturbances on a large scale, and of the victory of Fascism, may restrain both wings of the Popular Front from unnecessary dissension. But M. Blum must work fast if dissension is not to become inevitable and spread from Parliament to the country.—"Spectator," London.

On Monday, the Sixteenth Legislature of the Third Republic formerly opened to the tune of the "Internationale," and with workers occupying factories in and around Paris. M. Leon Blum's first Socialist Government finds itself in difficulties at the outset. Quite apart from the position of the franc, which for the moment, seems more secure, the basis of M. Blum's Cabinet must be the Popular Front, and not the Socialist Party, of which M. Blum is leader. That is what M. Blum himself told the Socialist Congress in his speech on Sunday: the Government is one of the Popular Front, and I am its Premier. The Party is to come second.

Meanwhile, the Right is in a state of complete moral collapse, as a result of the crushing vote against Fascist tendencies; and the organs of the Right affect to see France dissolving into Red anarchy. Actually there is not the slightest danger of this, for many reasons. First the Socialists and Communists do not see eye to eye; which means that M. Blum will tend, as all other Left Premiers have done, to move to the Right when in office. Secondly, the Centre Parties—led by M. M. Frandin, Pietri and Paul Reynaud—have made a combination, on which M. Blum can rely (at a price!). Lastly, the Radicals, having secured M. Herriot's nomination as President of the Chamber, will also back M. Blum (at a price, again). All this augurs well, and the sporadic and peaceable demands of workers for rights accorded in this country as long as ago as 1865 need not alarm well-wishers of France.—"Time & Tide," London.

M. Herriot

In the troublous times that lie ahead of the new French Chamber of Deputies it is fortunate in having M. Edoudard Herriot as its President.

M. Herriot was yesterday elected on the proposal of the Left Groups and replaces M. Bouisson, a renegade Socialist. He is an outstanding example of the best type of European Liberal, and throughout all the difficult French political crises that have succeeded the war he has never wavered from his democratic faith. That was why he finally abandoned M. Doumergue, who flirted with Fascism, and why he overthrew M. Laval, who would have condoned the Italian aggressor. An able if somewhat sentimental speaker, a brilliant talker and a versatile and solid writer, M. Herriot has many interests. For thirty years he has been the Mayor of Lyons, and he is now engaged in writing the history of the famous silk town..... M. Herriot remains perhaps, the most influential politician in France, and if M. Blum's new Administration is unable to surmount the social and financial problem which now confront it France may well turn once again to the new President of the Chamber to find a way out of her difficulties.—"Manchester Guardian," Manchester.

Tendencious and misleading accounts of the industrial troubles in France and Spain are appearing in many quarters. These are designed to discredit the Left Governments in both countries and to foster an authoritarian reaction.

We hope that English readers will be on their guard against propagandists, who declare the lavish use of Red Gold is the cause of the disturbances. The hand that exploited the Zinoviev letter has not lost its cunning, but we should be poor simpletons to fall into the trap a second time. The truth is that the French troubles are not unexpected outbursts of exasperated nerves on the part of a class that has suffered from the follies of a succession of bad Governments. The Spanish unrest is pure phenomena of hunger—hunger of the dispossessed for land, food, clothing and the elementary right to live.—"Star," London.

M. Blum has the sympathy and good wishes of public opinion in this country. Our own Labour Government was faced in 1931 with a situation not dissimilar to that which now faces him; and, failing to handle it with the necessary firmness fell.

The present crisis in France looks even graver. There is the flight from the franc, the epidemic of strikes, and the dark outlook in international affairs due to the apparent crumbling of the League. But a strong man might surmount all these difficulties. Roosevelt triumphed over his difficulties. If Blum has the courage to face devaluation, as in the end it must be faced, his financial problem is not insuperable.—"News Chronicle," London.

M. Blum owes his immediate difficulties to the zeal of certain supporters to hurry forward a new era of Socialist rule. These men are themselves alarmed at the situation they have provoked.

Up to now the strikes have been good-tempered. How long that mood will survive the stoppage of news and serious interference with life of the capital nobody can predict. No Government in France can survive unless it is capable of enforcing order. M. Blum is compelled to disappoint the premature hopes of the parties supporting him. Labour disturbance has accentuated a financial situation that was already serious.—"Daily Telegraph," London.

Difficulties have been intensified by the strike epidemic. Blum's opponents blame Communists. Communist Party in France is very much under Russian influence but it is hard to believe that Moscow has anything to do with the immediate outbreak.

Russia can hardly want to embarrass the new French Government. A more reasonable explanation is that the Left victory in the election made the workers impatient for tangible results. Wages and labour conditions are generally far below the standard reached in Great Britain and in the United States, and whatever the origin strikes have inevitably given a fresh shock to confidence in stability of the French currency. The position is precarious, and there can be no permanent improvement until confidence is restored. Franc is, undoubtedly, over-valued and adjustment may be found necessary either by devaluation or by more dangerous method of exchange restrictions. But no solution will be of any avail unless a cure is found also for more fundamental evils.—"Times," London.

News Of The Four Winds

WAR AND PEACE

Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw are the only two British dramatists excepted from the Italian ban against all "sanctionist" writers. Shaw was permitted because he is "the most anti-British" of writers. The Irish fighting-cock is not pleased and has declared that he "considers himself one of Britain's best friends."

* * * *

The largest regular military gun in the world was recently mounted at Sydney, Australia, as part of a new Empire defence plan. The barrel alone weighs 28 tons and is 34 ft. 9 in. long from breach to muzzle.

* * * *

All radio listeners in Italy are forbidden to tune in on foreign stations. Magistrates throughout the country have issued circulars threatening "irrevocable annulment of radio licenses" for any violation of the order.

* * * *

The National Peace Council, British Federation of anti-war organizations, has announced that this year's National Peace Congress, which will be the twenty-sixth of the series, will meet in Leeds from June 26th to 29th.

* * * *

In Bulgaria, Hrsito Ivancey, who was serving a sentence of 12 years' imprisonment for refusing to undertake military service, has been released from prison.

* * * *

In Holland the fear of Hitler has paralyzed much anti-war action. The new Nazi war plans contemplate marching through Holland, since the Belgian frontier is so heavily fortified. The Government is rushing heavy military budgets through parliament and suppressing all militant anti-war action.

* * * *

The 90,000 Italians living in Egypt, many of them third generation Egyptian citizens, were ordered recently to report to the Italian consul-general and to furnish an estimate of their possessions. Apparently Mussolini is trying to finance his African war on the principle "Once an Italian, always an Italian—and a tax-payer."

* * * *

Esperanto is beginning to attract the scientists. The industrial chemists see in it a basis for a standard international language for technical terms. The electro-technicians have included it among the six languages in their monumental dictionary. And a popular handbook on wireless written in Esperanto has been translated into a dozen national languages.

* * * *

General Robert E. Lee's attitude on military training has been repeatedly referred to in these columns. When he accepted the presidency of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), he was asked why he did not introduce military training. He replied without hesitation: "Because that is not the best way to train the citizenship of a country."

* * * *

The Japanese War Office published the casualty list of the Manchurian campaign. It declares that 2,758 officers and men were killed in action, 397 men died of wounds, and 7,879 are listed as wounded.

* * * *

The Italian newspaper "La Gazzetta del Popolo" (People's Gazette), published in Turin, contained in a recent number a photograph showing a crucifix suspended from the top of a mammoth shell. Underneath, the following caption: "The Cross placed on a projectile to serve as an altar screen, for an open air mass in Africa."

* * * *

Charles Coin, Armand Rolland, and Gerard Vidal, French War Resisters, are still serving prison terms for refusing to perform military service. George Brocquevielle has appeared for a second time before the military court for refusing to receive military papers. Christian Felix has recently been released after serving a term of six months' for the publication of a pacifist article.

* * * *

Although film exports from Germany in 1931, before the Hitler regime came to power, yielded about 11,000,000 marks, they brought a return of only 6,000,000 marks in 1935.

* * * *

"From experience we have found," says "The Peace Record," an anti-war publication issued at Christchurch, New Zealand, "greater sympathy towards the abolition of militarism in the ranks of Labour than from any of the other parties."

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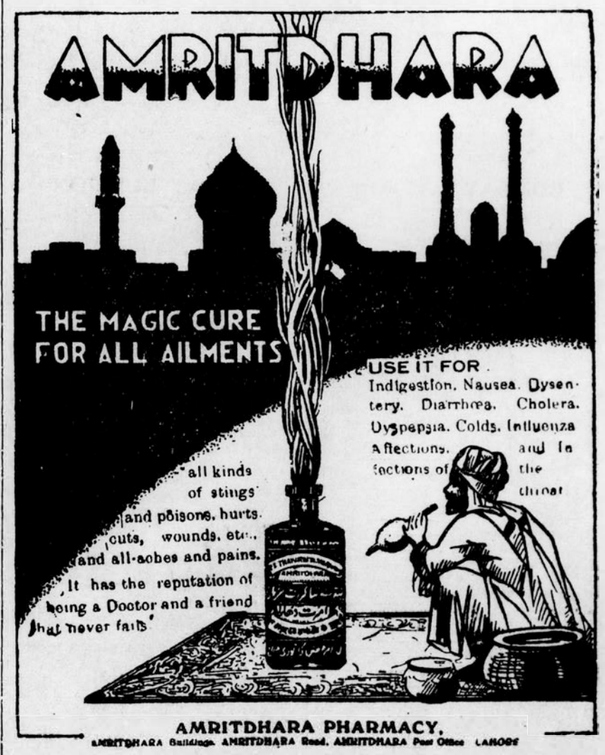
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS UP

Trade Buying On Unfavourable Weather News

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat Firm But Linseed And Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, June 16

On Tuesday cross rates moved further upward.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY ACTIVE

New York cotton was fairly active on scattered trade buying influenced by unfavourable weather news.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm. Linseed was unchanged. Jute and rubber were steady. Metals were quiet.

LITTLE INTEREST IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive in the absence of fresh buying. Giltedged securities attracted very little interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 16

Previous closing	11.18
To-day's opening	11.21
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	11.28
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 16

Previous closing	6.00
To-day's opening	5.99
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.02
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 217

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 16

Cotton was moderately active on scattered trade buying and covering influenced by unsettled weather news while general indications of lower crop estimates also contributed to the prevailing strength with the result that prices continued to maintain an upward tendency. The textile situation has also much improved.

Operations in October began at 11.21 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and fairly good trade and foreign buying together with covering October gradually rising to 11.23 but the higher level attracted some liquidation and profit taking which brought the rate down to 11.20 although the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.28 with a rise of 10 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 16

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.70/11.69) 11.70/11.70
October (11.14/11.13) 11.21/11.20
December (11.08/11.07) 11.18/11.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.30) 6.32
American October (5.97) 5.99
Egyptian July (8.63) —
Egyptian October (8.55) —

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 16

Broach cotton for July August delivery advanced upto Rs. 217-8, and New Broach April May touched Rs. 210-8. The rates at 10 p.m. were Rs. 216-8 and Rs. 209-8 respectively with New York futures about 2 points up.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 16

Bengal Superfine	180/182
Bengal Fine	177/179
Bengal F G	175/176
C P 1 Fine	216/218
C P 2 Fine	212/214
Arvi Fine	212/214
Ellichpur Fine	210/212
Berar Fine	208/209
Khamgaon Fine	208/209
Mulkapur Fine	201/204
Khandesh Fine	194/199
Jalna/Sailu	194/199
Burwah Sanavad	208/210
Mathia	184/189
Broach Fine	218/223
Dhollera	216/220
Punjab American	221/226
Sindh-American	221/226
Cambodia	261/266
Compta	226/231
Westerns	203/216
Miraj	211/216
Jagadia Ankleshwar	249/252
Surat	254/256
Navsari	268/271
Kampala	341/343
Manza	316/321

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 16

Previous closing	5.03 11/16
To-day's opening	5.03 13/16
To-day's closing	5.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 16

Previous closing	5.03 3/8
To-day's opening	5.03 7/8
To-day's closing	5.04 1/4
Difference	+.00 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 16

Previous closing	76.46
To-day's opening	76.56
To-day's closing	76.57
Difference	+11

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 16

The London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 7/8 but later fell to 5.03 13/16 on lack of support thereafter the rate continued steady with slight variations.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.04 1/4

Franc opened at 76.56 and then eased to 76.51 on some selling pressure.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.57.

LONDON SILVER

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 13/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 16

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-9) £6-18-5

DISCOUNTS

London, June 16

3 months 5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 16

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.76 1/4) 5.77 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.96) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/4) 0.94 1/4
London on Milan (63.87) 63.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 16

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/5, 49/6 and 49/7. The market was quiet owing to the lack of interest with traders little disposed to operate due to the absence of any important developments abroad while later prices suffered a slight setback on lower London cables and closed quiet at Rs. 49/4, 49/5 and 49/7.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/3/9, 34/4 and 34/4. Prices early improved on scattered buying by local interests but subsequently the market again fell back on some selling pressure and closed quiet at Rs. 34/3/9, 34/3 and 34/3/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 1st Sept.		
1st Sept. 36	6997000	4323000
Receipts yesterday		
15-6-36	18000	2000
Exports to date		
15-6-36	5905000	4621000
Stock at Ports		
12-6-36	1546000	1499000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-6-36	1515000	243000
Stock at Liverpool		
12-6-36	727000	667000
Visible Supply		
12-6-36	4141000	3969000
Quantity in sight		
12-6-36	12116000	7913000
Quantity out of sight 12-6-36	11027000	9262000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 16

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 69 3/4 and October 69 1/2. The market displayed fairly good activity on scattered speculative buying influenced by encouraging outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.87 1/2. The market was slightly easier on reactionary selling.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 16

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£181 buyers £181 3/4 sellers. Weak) £181 buyers £181 3/4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£15 buyers £15 1/16 sellers. Barely steady) £15 15/16 buyers. No sellers. Barely steady

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/8 to £40 5/8) £40 1/8 to £40 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/8) 7 3/8 paid and value
Forward (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and value

SILVER CABLES

London, June 16

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China and speculators sold. Poor support. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-10
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/4) 2-0 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July value (£16 7/8) £16 7/8 paid and sellers

Dunlop June (£21 1/4) £21 1/4 sellers.

Lightning June (£19 1/2) £19 1/2 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June July (£11 1/16) £11 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£14) £14 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 16

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	7	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	6	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	6	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	6	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	6	6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	6	6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	6	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 16

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	6
Wheat May 1937	4	9	6
Linseed September	7	6	6
Linseed May 1937	7	2	9

The market was quiet.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	3 days.	This year.
Khandesh	339	299,032
Central India	666	265,194
Barsi and Nagar	808	165,885
Hyderabad Gaorani	113	38,917
Berar	312	336,488
Central Provinces	...	89,629
Total Oomras	2,238	1,195,145
Dholera	2,314	212,623
N W Provinces	...	62,010
Rajputana	745	91,089
Sind-Punjab	146	453,939
Broach	124	381,981
Coompta and Dharwar	1,068	75,358
Westerns Northerns	1,188	47,678
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	14,700
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,390
Egyptian and African	373	202,177
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	8,196	2,762,606

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 11 June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,138	457,637
Japan and China	13,347	1,170,692
Coast Ports	...	35,918
Up-country by Rail	...	176,603
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,792
Total	11,485	1,853,642

Okha Port News

BOMBAY, June 16.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires:—

The S.S. Mundra of the British India Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 11th instant, loaded 1,525 tons of cement and 75 bales of cotton twist for Rangoon and left on the 12th instant.

The S.S. Baron Elgin of Messrs. Hogarth and Sons arrived on the 12th instant with about 5,500 tons of coal from Calcutta.—A.P.

Some Activity In Iron And Steel Issues

QUIETEST SESSIONS IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Far Eastern Bonds Harden

WALL STREET STEADY WITH FAIR SUPPORT FOR UTILITIES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 16

On the Stock Exchange, there was one of the quietest sessions for a long time although Iron and Steel shares experienced some activity.

Far eastern bonds hardened on an improved view in the Chinese situation.

Wheat ruled firm on bullish American weather but later reacted. Other commodities were quiet.

Wall Street was steady with fair support for utilities.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 16

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, June 5 £96 3/4
Monday, June 8 £96 3/4
Tuesday, June 9 £96 3/4
Wednesday, June 10 £96 3/4
Thursday, June 11, £97
Friday, June 12. £97 1/4
Monday, June 15, £97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 16

3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round owing to lack of fresh support. Giltedged securities were dull. Industrials in general and foreign bonds were rather irregular. Oil shares were quiet with only small business.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £84 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107) £106 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

Musical Industries (25-6) 25-3

Princhin Johnson (47-9) 48-0

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (130-4 1/2) 129-9

Realisation 1930 (£88 1/4) £89

Dunlop Rubber (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2

University Ordinary (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2

Ford Motors (30-6) 30-9

Cable Wires (£7) £7

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 157-6

P and O S N Company Defd (22-6) 22-0

Distillers (104-0) 104-0

Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2

British Celanese (11-3) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (51-9) 51-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (51-0) 50-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 25-0

Inter Nickels (£47 1/4) £47

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-1 1/2) 7-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 16

	Cwts.
Wheat	18,308
Linseed	10,649
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	93
Gingellyseed	775
Poppyseed	71
Groundnuts	3,433
Castorseed	2,490
Rice	49,891
Myrabollams	1,219
Cottonseed	124
Gram	1,715
Joowar	749
Barley	30
Bajree	516
Indian Sugar	2,061 Tons.
Coal	106

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 186	182	177		173
Punjab	... 186	182	177		173
Rajputana	... ...	...	...		...
Oomra No. 3	215	212	209	205	...
C P No. 1	225	222	219	215	...
C P No. 2	221	218	215	211	...
Broach No. 2	... 222	219	216		212
Punjab-Ame	... 234	231	228		224
Surat	... 258	255	252		248
Rajpipla	... 255	252	249		245
Navsari	... 264	261	258		254

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 16

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 3/4) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 7/8) £109 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (41-6) 41-6
Empire of India Ceylon (31-0) 30-10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 26-3
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-3) 30-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (66-0) 65-3
Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
Goddar New (£11) £11
Moddar New (£50) £50
Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 80-7 1/2
Bur Oil (95-0) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (24-9) 24-1 1/2
Shell Transport (98-9) 98-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £36 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 3/4) £47 1/4
L M Ford (£23) £22 3/4
L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £22 3/4
London :Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134
London Board G Stock (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 16

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 64 7/8) dol 64 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/2) dol 34 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 62 7/8) dol 62 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 126 7/8) dol 126

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 16

Jutes were easier with limited business. In coals undertone continued steady, but business was on limited scale. Teas were dull and uninteresting. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were weak. Following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent Government paper 89/9; three and half per cent Government paper 98/4; three per cent loan 1951/54 103/2; three per cent loan 1941 104/4; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/12; five per cent loan 1940/43 110/8; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/5; five and half per cent loan 1939/40 107/3 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad pref 140; Imperial conty 385; Reserve 129/12 small lot; Arrah Sasaram Railway 71/8.

Cottons: New Victoria ordy 1/4; New Victoria pref 4/10.

Coals: Amalgamated 21/14; Equitable 29/10; Deoli 6/11; Talcher 1/9.

Jutes: Albion 184/8; Adamjee ordy 12/4; Barnagore 129/8; Birla 13/12; Howrah 47/10; Kamarhatty 472; Megna 20/12 small lots; National 21/4 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/14 small lots; Bengal Telephone ordy 20/4; Cuttack Elec 8/12; Jubbulpore elec 13/4; Arthur Butler ordy 14/10; Indian Iron 8/13; B I Corporation pref 147; Indian Wood Products 26; Titaghur Paper ordy 24/4; Midnapore Zemindary 70/8; Sugars: Carew and Co 20/14; Purtabpore 14; Ryam 33/6; Teas: Baradighi 40/4; Namburnadi ord 1/10; Tezpore ordy 8/8; Tyroon 99/8.—A. P.

Taxi-Drivers Protest Against Proposed New Meters

Jhabwalla's Appeal To Put On Union Flags To Vindicate Their Right

Resolutions protesting against the rigorous inspection of Taxis and the New Meter's sought to be introduced by the Government were psased at an extraordinary general meeting of the B. T. D. Union held at Jinnah Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

FLAGS OF IDENTIFICATION

An appeal to put flags on the Taxis as the only remedy against the introduction of the two-seater cars was made by Mr. Jhabwala at the meeting. Mr. Modan Singhji presided.

POLICE VICTIMIZATION

Mr. Jhabwala condemned in his speech the victimization policy followed by the Police. Also there were suggestions regarding the introduction of the two-seaters cars. The only remedy against either of the above two factors was to uphold the right of the union flag, which will gain them the public support.

SYMBOL OF UNITY

Referring to the new-meters sought to be introduced, he said, that they would not be able to fight any such measure if they were disunited. The symbol of unity was the flag.

The victimization carried on through periodical inspection was absurd. It was surprising that the Commissioner of Police was passing beyond the limits of two inspections in the year, one of which was according to him only nominal just for inspecting the machine. The number of inspections should be restricted only to two.

Other speakers voiced the same sentiments.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting.

RIGHT OF UNION

This extraordinary general meeting of the B. T. D. Union is of opinion that the only feasible rate being 'Four Annas' per mile, in view of the following opposing forces, viz: (a) Two Seater Taxis; (b) Large concessions given to Bus; (c) Heavy Taxation and corresponding reduction of Income and (d) Heavy expenditure at Inspection time: it appeals to all the Taxi drivers of Bombay to put on the Union Flags so as to vindicate the right of the Union and also to ensure the travelling public of Bombay of cheap taxi travelling.

This extraordinary general meeting of the Union condemns the action of the Police in introducing the system of too frequent inspection, especially of the Union Flag Taxis, which the Union puts down to summary victimisation and calls upon all the taximen to fight rigorously for the removal of the following rule on the statutes of the M. V. Department under the Government of Bombay; 4. Periodical Examination—A motor vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the licensing authority may prescribe, and the owner's permit may be suspended or cancelled by such authority, if the vehicle does not comply with the requiremnets of these rules or with those of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1915, as far as applicable!

This extraordinary general meeting of the Union earnestly request the Government of Bombay to move for the deletion of Clause No. 4 of the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922 giving exceedingly large and arbitrary powers to petty Police Officials.

UNION'S DEPUTATION

This meeting of the Union requests the Police Commissioner to receive a deputation of the leaders of the Union with a view to acceptance of a Scheme of Inspection that the Union desires to submit to him as the Union believes that time has come when representatives of the Union must be given power to be present at the time of inspection.

This meeting expresses its great surprise that the Police should have deemed it fit under the present difficult condition of Taxi business to impose upon the Taximen a further expenditure of having new meters on, and repeats the Union's demand that none of the present meters should be rejected till they get irreparable.

PASSING PERIOD EXTENDED

The Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union has issued a Notification to all members of the Union that the Commissioner of Police has given a further extension of the period of passing by 15 days more after the present date of expiring which falls to-day (Tuesday). He has intimated to the Union that a further extension of time upto the 30th June 1936 has been granted.

It is understood nearly 400 Union flags have been distributed to the Union members. Nearly a hundred flags were distributed at the meeting. Almost all the cars except a few (which are owned by Union members) seem to have got the flags as several have not been able to get their cars passed yet.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 16.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s S.S. Pasha of 3196 Reg. tons, Capt. O. G. R. Jones, arrived from Bassein via Madras, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Marmagoa and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

Killick Nixon & Co.'s S.S. Siltonhall of 2810 Reg. tons, Capt. R. G. Harrison, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line S.S. Tokiwa Maru of 4281 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Agawa, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, June 16.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Birk of 2178 Reg. tons, Capt. E. Ellingsen, sailed for Rangoon via Badagra, Tellicherry, Calicut and Colombo with local cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Goldenfels of 4703 Reg. tons, Capt. A Schmidt, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Jalapalaka of 2630 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Williams sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Madras with local and same bottom cargo.

Ralli Bros.' S.S. Felce of 3518 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Mazzella sailed for Port Said for order with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

The following steamers entered for loading on 16-6-36:

S.S. Rinda (L. E.) for Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Aden and European Ports.

S.S. City of Tokio (F. F. C. & Co.) for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and American Ports.

Students' Procession

In our report of students' procession on Monday it was stated that Dr. Mehisheri joined it near the Flora Fountain. It was Mr. B. N. Mehisheri and not Dr. P. Mehisheri who did so.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 15

September	2.87+01
December	2.81+01
January	2.59+01
May	2.61+63

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 15

July	6s 1 2d.
October	6s 3 8d.
December	6s 3 4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 15

July	dol. 0.87 5/8
September	dol. 0.88 7/8
December	dol. 0.90 7/8

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 16

London market quotations.

Electrolytic copper	£40 10 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 6 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 12 0

Tone: Very steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 16

Java ready	13 8 0
June shipment	4 1 0
July Sept shipment	4 0 6
Oct Dec shipment	4 0 0
Kesar ready	13 5 0
Saraya ready	13 2 0
Java Spot	F. 3.80

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

No precipitation. Temperatures between 95 and 100 in Western Belt. Central Belt. Daily Official U. S. Government forecast: Western Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

Firm Statistics Cheer Cotton Markets

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 16

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/8
Banks selling T T	264 1/8
Banks buying T T	261 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	574
Banks buying T T	584
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 15th instant	5.03 5/8
Japan/London 16th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 16th instant	7.40
Hongkong/London 16th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London 16th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 15th instant	76.46
London/Belgium 15th instant	29.76 1/2
London/Switzerland 15th instant	15.57
London/Berlin 15th instant	12.49 1/2
London/Stockholm 15th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 15th instant	5.03 3/8
London Amsterdam 15th instant	7.44 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 13th instant	£6-18-7 1/2
Gold 15th instant	£6-18-9
Silver London Ready 13th instant	19 7/8
15th instant	19 7/8
Silver London Forward 13th instant	19 15/16
15th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready 13th instant	45
15th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 13th instant	15/16 p.c.
15th instant	15/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 13th instant	15/16 p.c.
15th instant	15/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money: Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 15.

Broach J/A. Op. 216; Highest 217 1/4; Lowest 216; Closing 217 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 208 1/4; Highest 209 3/4; Lowest 208 1/4; Closing 209 3/4

Oomra July Op. 203 3/4; Highest 204 1/4; Lowest 203 3/4; Closing 204

Oomra D/J. Op. 189 1/2; Highest 189 1/2; Lowest 189 1/4; Closing 189 1/4

Bengal July Op. 172 1/2; Highest 172 1/2; Lowest 172 1/4; Closing 172 1/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 151 1/2; Highest 152; Lowest 151 1/2; Closing 152.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 4 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 3 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs 23 1/2.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

July 158 Oct. 141 at Cros. Rate 5.03 11/16

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 217/8—Liverpool July 6.38 Rs. 57 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 210—Liverpool May 5.90 Rs. 47 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach JulyAug 217/8—New York July 11.69 Rs. 40 at Cross Rate 5.03 11/16

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 210—New York May 11.17 Rs. 36 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 11/16.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 16.

June	198.00+30
August	198.00+40
September	197.80+40
October	197.70+30
December	196.60+40

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, June 15

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	109 3/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

U. S. Cloth Sales Above Present Production

Trade Buying Absorbs Bull Liquidation

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

BOMBAY, June 16.

Despite improving crop conditions over three-fourths area of the U. S. cotton belt. The New York cotton futures market was very steady on Monday on continued good trade demand. The Pool continues liquidation of July holdings. According to the latest cable, the Pool's futures holdings are now 368,000 bales of which 243,700 bales are July and 124,300 bales October. Spot hoidings are 237,000 bales.

It is understood that the U. S. Government will not release any more loan cotton.

U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

U. S. Mills consumption of cotton for May 1936 has amounted 531,000 bales against 469,000 bales in May 1935, 520,000 bales in May 1934 and 621,000 bales during May 1933.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by better spot demand and trade buying. The market was cheerful under the influence of firmer statistical position.

Private crop estimates are now being reduced as dry weather is reported doing harm to the cotton crop in the Eastern Belt. We had several scattered showers in some portion but the drought remains unbroken and now it seems that the crop prospects are rapidly declining. Nearly three-fourths of the cotton is doing well but scarcity of cotton is telling on prices.

Steady liquidation of July by the cotton Pool is narrowing the difference between old and new crop months and we are informed that the Government will not release loan cotton. It will be seen that cotton consumption is running on a high scale and there is scarcity of good cotton. Thus all early arrivals will be readily absorbed and the statistical position will keep on firm until the new crop comes in volumes. We have still to pass through the critical months of July and August and any crop scare during these months is likely to have a volcanic buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of one point with October 11.14 and under scattered selling prices declined one point to 11.13 which was the lowest level for the day. At this level there was excellent trade buying and covering which pushed up prices by 14 points and during the early part of the afternoon session the market reached the highest level when October was quoted 11.27.

LONG LIQUIDATION.

Favourable weather report influenced some long liquidation during the last two hours but offerings were absorbed by trade demand on decline. Prices came down 9 points from the highest level and the session came to the close when old crop months were one point down but new crop months were 4 to 8 points higher. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 11.79c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady with improved demand and futures closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 11.89c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one to two points with October 5.96. There was hedging of July liquidation which met trade calling. Later on there was good trade calling and local covering which resulted in a further rise and October was quoted at 6d. level when there was scattered realising.

The market closed very steady at a net rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.80d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indan cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close July was quoted 5.16, October 5.18 and January 5.15.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was quiet but steady. Prices remained irregular. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point up and spot cotton gained one point at 8.87d. Uppers futures were very steady and prices improved 4 to 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with a scattered demand for near cotton but distant months were weaks. Sakels futures closed 3 points up to 4 points down while Ashmouni contracts were unchanged to 10 points up.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 1-15 p.m.)	11.27+14
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	11.13
Liverpool October Highest	6.00+06
Liverpool October Lowest	5.95+01

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:

Crop estimates are being reduced. Dry weather is injurious in the Eastern Belt. Think world consumption will be more than 12,600,000 bales. Good trade demand, scarcity of contracts and bonus seem to be strengthening bullish feature. We continue to expect a gradual advance.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in May 1936 at 555,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day, during May 1936, was 26,400 bales.

Crop progress good three fourths Belt outside drought areas.

America:—Cloth sales well above production.

England:—Turnover tends to expand.

France:—Affected by strikes but mill position good.

Germany and Italy:—Unchanged.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as follows:—

Between midnight and daylight no precipitation; much warmer entire Belt. The crop is making best advance in Central Belt.

Cables received from their other Liverpool Friends:—

Drought only partially relieved; trade buying absorbing bull liquidation. Expect further advance.

Crop accounts over Eastern Belt causing anxiety; elsewhere favourable. Steady by trade demand, making scarcity of contracts. Expect a gradual advance; trade conditions encouraging.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market firm with little offering. Speculators are more inclined to buy. American yarn demand improving and prices dearer. Dry weather seems to have set in in the Eastern belt. Our opinion is that the market will advance further.

New York.—Demand from mills continues. Spinners doing good business. Think that advance will be checked by improved crop prospects.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 15

July	11.69—61
October	11.18+05
December	11.15+08
January	11.15+08
March	11.16+06
May	11.17+04
Middling spot	11.79—01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the continent	3,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 15

July	11.69
October	11.14

Spinners Doing Good Business

Crop Reports Favourable

BOMBAY, June 16.

On Monday firmer statistical position cheered cotton markets with a further rise in New Crop months.

There was fairly good demand from Mills despite improvement in crop conditions. Long liquidation was well absorbed and the undertone of the market was good.

Private Crop estimates are being reduced which were about 12½ million bales at the end of the last month. But at present dry weather is becoming injurious in the Eastern Belt. It is believed that the world consumption of American cotton will reach to 12,600,000 bales.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 16.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1|2d. to £6-18-9 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 5 points up at 76.46. Dollar sterling cross rate was placed at 5.03-11/16. London silver market was steady with spot 197/8 but forward quotation was down by 1/16d. Montreal silver market was steady at a rise of 5 to 20 points and New York prices remained unchanged at 44-3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1 2-3/8 with a quiet tone. The local market was dull and featureless with a limited business. Silver prices fluctuated within a narrow range while gold was steady on scattered covering.

	Silver.	Gold
Ready	49 5 0	34 4 0
Ashad delivery	49 6 0	34 4 3
Ashad-Teji-mandi	0 13 0	0 3 9
Shrawan delivery	49 8 0	34 4 0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	1 7 0	0 6 9

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 15.

Gold Bare Fine per oz. £6/18/9

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 15.

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 7/8

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 15

July	45.25+05
September	45.45+20
December	45.55+05

December	11.09+06
Middling spot	11.89
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	11.70
October	11.19
December	11.14
Noon Call.—	
July	11.69
October	11.21
December	11.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15.

June	6.43+05
July	6.33+05
August	6.22+06
September	6.11+06
October	6.00+06
November	5.92+06
December	5.91+06
January	5.90+05
February	5.90+05
March	5.90+05
April	5.90+05
May	5.90+05
Middling spot	6.80+03
10-12 a.m quotations.—	
July	6.29
October	5.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15

July	8.62
October	8.54
November	8.57
January	8.48
March	8.41
May	8.38
June	8.38
Middling spot	8.37

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good staple)	5.41
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	5.56
Broach, Superfine, (Good staple)	5.71
Oomra, Fine, (No. 1 staple)	5.33
Oomra, Superfine, (No. 1 staple)	5.48
Oomra, Choice, (No. 1 staple)	5.63
Bengal, Good	4.35
Bengal, Fully Good	4.45
Bengal, Fine	4.57

Active Buying Push Up Prices

Tata Steel Shares Active

NEW BUYERS POURING IN

BOMBAY: June 16.

The Local Share Bazaar was fairly steady to-day with a moderate enquiry. During the early part of the session there was some professional realising, which depressed prices, but later on prices recorded a sharp rise on active buying on reports of no chance of any labour trouble at Jamshedpur. Our market often gets into habit of acting on unfounded rumours, but operators of Tata Steel have secured bonus and there can be no reason for any trouble.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERESTING POSITION.

The Market is developing into a very interesting position. Old Bulls are getting out and new buyers are pouring in. To-day there was particularly good enquiry from local as well as Madras Operators which firmed up prices and the undertone was firm.

KEEN CONTEST FOR SUPREMACY.

Large open business exists in the market and it is very likely that by about the end of the month, there will be a keen contest between Bulls and Bears for the supremacy. Some professional Bear Operators are reported carrying large unprotected sales and Bulls hope to squeeze at the time of the Settlement. Thus it will be advisable to be cautious and have only limited interest.

PRESENT PRICES NOT ATTRACTIVE.

The Market is somewhat over bought and most of the contracts have passed into weaker hands. It is freely talked on the floor that Tata Steel Ordinary Shares will be pushed up to Rs. 200 by the end of the month. Such reports are attracting new buyers. Present prices are not attractive and we think buyers will do by waiting.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 685 and after declining to Rs. 676 advanced to Rs. 695. Ordinary Shares were firm at Rs. 178. Other Sections were also very steady with a moderate turnover.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, June 16.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	671 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	133 2
100	Central India	226 14
100	Colaba	118 2
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-8
100	Finlay	115 10
100	Gokak	161 4
1000	Hindustan	1620 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	208 2
250	Laxmi	535 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	41 0
50	Mysore	85 10
100	New Great	110 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1905 0
50	Simplex	XD 61 14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A CLANCE.

Bombay, June 16.

Century 142 135 137 138/2

Bom. Dyeing 663 665 662 671

Kohinoor 207 208

Central India 225 206/14

New Great 110

Simplex 62 61/14

Swadeshi 160 159/6

Bundi 37/12 37/10 37/12 37/10

I. Cement 516 519 517 521 520/10

Punjab 26/12

Shahabad 498 497 496

Andhra 1623 1617 1627 1630

Tata Hydro 177/3

Tata Power 1515 1618 1616 1625 1620 1622

Tram. Ord. 159/11

T. Steel Dfd. 683 677 683 682 692 690 696 691 697 696

T. Steel Ord. 175/8 175 176/4 176 177/8 176/12 178/4

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 155/4 155/10

Bellapur 182 183 180 181/14

B. Steam 295 296/4

B. Burma 430 431 429 434 433/12

100	Swadeshi	154 6
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1170 0
1000	Western	760 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	110 0
25-50	Central	33 8
500	Imperial	1575 0
125-100	Im Conty.	390 0
50-100	India	130 0
100	Reserve Bank	131 4
5	Union	5-7-0
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 10
70	Gwalior	124 6
160	Indian	520 10
40	Katni Dfd.	2315 0
100	Katni Ord.	386 4
75	Okha	287 8
10	Punjab	26 12
100	Shahabad	496 4
70	United	144 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 14
15-75	New India	41 8
200	Oriental	4970 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1630 0
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bom. Tram.	159 11
100	Bombay Suburban	176 4
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	177 3
1000	Tata Power	1622 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	902 8
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujrat	87 4
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Straigunje	99 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	39 8
30	Tata Steel Def. X.D.	696 4
75	Tata Steel Ord. X.D.	178 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	241 4
50	Belapur Sugar	181 14
250	Bombay Steam	296 4
125	Bombay Burma	433 12
50	Bombay Burma Con.	146 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-6
50	Bombay Telephone	113 0
100	Indian Bleaching	109 6
100	Indian Radio Defd.	550 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000	Port Canning	570 0
15	Scindia	18 15
30	Premier Construction	84 0
25	Tata Oil	19 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	302 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c Central India	510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1|2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st X.D.	185 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 10
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 16.

2 3/4 per cent. 1948/52 New Loan 100/3

3 per cent 1951/54 103/3

3 per cent 1941 104/8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/5

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/12

4 per cent 1943 110/12

4 per cent 1960/70 114/13

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/4

5 per cent 1939/44 108/7

5 per cent 1940/43 110/11

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/6

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/12

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 130

6 per cent K P T 1956 130

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/6

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/2 and after declining to Rs. 98/1/6 improved to Rs. 98/4/3.

EXCHANGES.

London, June 15.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.03 3/8
Paris	76.46
Berlin	12.49 1/2
Madrid	36.88
Amsterdam	7.44 1/4
Brussels	29.76 1/2
Milan	63.93
Berne	15.57
Prague	121.62

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, June 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 6 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 16.

Despite a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local forward cotton market ruled quiet to-day.

There was a marked absence of any important buying. It seems that the market is overbought and a natural reaction is expected.

At the opening Broach A/M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 208/4 but prices declined to Rs. 208/12 on long liquidation but at the decline there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 209/ Broach J/A. declining to Rs. 116/ prices again improved to Rs. 216/ 8. Business was irregular.

The Liverpool market was expected to open unchanged but the market opened at a declin of one point and the local market ruled quiet on scattered long liquidation. There was a distinct absence of any support and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	216/8
Broach A/M.	208/8
Oomra July	203/4
Oomra D/J.	188/12
Bengal July	191/12
Bengal D/J.	151/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 12th June	8,929
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,754,416
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,267,011
Increase	587,309

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power 5 p.c. Gold D	53
Electric Bond Common	21
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	76
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	84
Consolidated Gas	36
Columbia Gas	20
American Tel. and Tel.	168 1/2
Western Union Telg.	83 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	58
New York Central	35 1/2
Great North Pfd.	42
Bethelehem Steel	53
United States Steel	62 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining XD.	33 3/4
General Motor	64 1/2
Westinghouse Airbrake	41
Atlantic Refining	28
Socony	12 3/4
Du Pont de Nemours	147
Chase Bank	40 1/2
National City Bank	34 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Montogomery Ward	45

Market steady but quiet.

Total Business:—1 million.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 3/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 15.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. June sellers	25
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. July/August sellers	25

PRODUCE.

London, June 15.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, June sellers 29/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta June/July per cwt. 6/7 1/2 nominal.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Bombay June/July per cwt. 6/4 1/2 nominal.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Karachi Jun/July per cwt. 6/4 1/2 nominal.

SEEDS.

London, June 15.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton June sellers	£11/1/8
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton June/July sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton June/July sellers	£13/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton, June/July sellers	£12/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton, June/July sellers	£12/2/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 15.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2% per cent 1952	£105 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/ 90	£116 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£99 1/2
National Bank of India	£44
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1936

University Playing Dangerous Game

Students Want To Do Away With Undemocratic Body

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The University enclosure presented the appearance of an armed camp besieged by students this morning.

All the gates of the University except two, were closed consequent to the order of the Vice-Chancellor that, none except the Senators and authorised Press reporters would be allowed into the University compound on Tuesday and Wednesday.

More than a dozen placards signifying the above order were in evidence at all the gates. More than a hundred armed Reserve Police and the ordinary Police were present guarding all over and the railings round the compound from morning. The doors of the Senate Hall, which were kept closed, were thickly guarded by Policemen sitting by the doors in batches of three.

The students held a protest meeting at which the policy of the University was severely criticised by the speakers as an undemocratic body thrust on the public.

The students were urged to follow the examples of students in China and Egypt and defend their rights.

A resolution was passed putting forward the demands of the students.

A batch of 20 City Police reinforcements came in at 10-15 a.m. Several Police officers were in evidence, besides three police lorries inside.

Earlier in the day, groups of students began to arrive and gather before the Rajabai Tower near the Oval, at the meeting place, opposite the main gate which was the main entrance, the other opening being a side entrance. Prominent students of the Protest Committee were stationed near the gates alround, in order to avoid any untoward incident.

Several sympathetic senators visited the students 'camp.' Among them were Dr. J. L. Desai, Dr. Jeevraj Mehta, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Jaishree Raijee, Mrs. Sharada Mehta, and Prof. K. T. Shah.

Now and then a patrol could be seen going about in the university compound.

The University College of Sociology and Economics was also closed to-day. A notification to that effect was stuck up on its gate. As some senators found their way in the students raised slogans of "Stop this Matriculation slaughter, Democratise the University. No Foreign Examination". 'Reduce the Fees'. 'Hamil Dada Hai Hai'. 'Chandavarkar, Hai Hai and Down, Down with this University.'

Attack On 'Varsity

Later a meeting of the students was held under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik who was introduced to the audience by Mr. Sohrab Batliwala.

Mr. Sohrab in introducing the president said that Mr. Yagnik was an illustrious son of India who was in a position to lead them. He was glad to find some parents there which was an encouraging fact.

Mr. Yagnik said that Bombay was always in the forefront in the student movement and it was upto them to maintain it. Till then they were idolising the deeds of the Chinese and Egyptian students but then they had an opportunity to raise up to the level of their comrades elsewhere. Thousands were mercilessly and innocently slaughtered in the recent 'Matric Examination.' Why? What was behind it?

The University was not a representative and democratic body. The chancellor of the University was the Governor, who would certainly not teach them the ways of Independence.

Dangerous Game

The university was playing a dangerous game in pursuing its present policy, only to give recognition to foreign examinations—the Cambridge Senior and Junior, which meant a depdeciation of their examinations and which created and admitted a defeatist mentality, and an inferiority complex. They should not want such a university which sought to protect Imperialism. The calling of police only illustrated and exposed the present university autocrats.

ORGANISE.

Mr. Juvekar said if the students had any self-respect left they should organise themselves and put an end to the present regime once for all.

Mr. S. K. Shah moved the following resolution of immediate and general demands of students to the University on behalf of the Students' Protest Committee. The immediate demands were:—

(1) To hold a supplementary examination in July, 1936 (only in subjects in which the Matriculation candidates have failed).

(2) No examination fees for the above-mentioned students to such an examination to be held in July.

(3) The result of the April examination to be brought upto 44 per cent. (the average of years between 1931-1935).

(4) The colleges to be authorised to admit these students and grant them terms.

(5) No preferential recognition to Cambridge examinations.

(6) Revision of instructions to examiners to prevent repetition of the "slaughter."

GENERAL DEMANDS.

The general demands are:—

(1) Reduction of examination fees for all University examinations.

(2) Facilities and comforts for candidates who appear at these examinations.

(3) Names of examiners to be published.

(4) Appointment of examiners to be on the basis of merit and not by influence as then.

(5) Democratisation of the University constitution.

Mr. Shah in proposing the above resolution said that the present policy of the University was only based on filling its coffers. The more the failures, the more money for the University seemed to be the policy. The interests of the students or of the parents did not matter in the least. If they wanted to remedy their grievances, solidarity and organisation of themselves was incumbent on them.

Mr. Batliwala supporting the resolution condemned the university authorities in asking for the police aid and treating them like a rowdy mob. They were not allowed to go into their own university. Why, should the University fathers take such a drastic action on them

BEWARE OF FATE OF S. SHETTY.

It was the University's first duty to remove that blot (of police protection) immediately. If the policy of the university was not altered it would be no longer the pocket burough of the present Vice-Chancellor. He would have to share the fate of Shanmukham-Chetty of the Ottawa Pact fame in splendid isolation.

PROCESSION FORMED.

Then the students formed themselves into a procession and went found the University square shouting slogans. There was a great stir and all the people from the neighbouring buildings came out. Crises of "shame, shame" were uttered when the senators were sighted.

A meeting was announced to be held in Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik addressing a protest meeting of the failed Matric students held yesterday morning near the University Gardens.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally harangues the students who demonstrated against the 'matriculation slaughter' in front of the University Hall on Monday.

Armed policemen guard the portals of the Bombay University to prevent the 'rowdy mob' from disturbing Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

STUDENTS' DEMANDS

Support From Ahmedabad And Kalol Mandals

The Vidyarthi Mandal of Kalol wires:—

"Tell the students to be firm. We wholeheartedly agree to their demands and support them."

The Secretaries of the Ahmedabad Vidyarthi Mitra Mandal wires:—

"We congratulate the students on their firm stand, and express our support to their demands. May their demonstrations be crowned with success."

PIECEGOODS BAZAR BURNT DOWN

Fire Causes Damage Of Rs. 1½ Lakhs In Burma

RANGOON, June 16.

It is reported from De Daye, 60 miles from Rangoon, that as a result of a fire the piece-goods bazar was destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1 1|2. lakhs Incendiarism is suspected and two persons have been arrested by the police.—A. P.

VICEROY'S ANXIETY TO HELP AGRICULTURE

Letter To Bombay Government

COUNTRYWIDE CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT UNOFFICIAL SUPPORT ...

His Excellency Sir Robert Bell, Acting Governor of Bombay, has received the following letter from His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"As Your Excellency is aware, both in the course of my tour with the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and in my own country, I have devoted a great deal of thought to the subject of livestock improvement, and I am most anxious to give any assistance which lies in my power to the development of cattle-breeding in India and the improvement of the fodder supply.

"I will not now trouble you with the latter question, but I am having it considered officially as I feel very strongly that there is no point in trying to improve the breed of cattle if the fodder is not there for their nourishment.

All-India Campaign

"I am anxious now to initiate throughout India a sustained effort to attract that unofficial support and interest in livestock improvement which is so essential to real progress in every country, and I should welcome your advice and that of your Minister in charge of Agriculture as to the methods by which this object can best be attained.

"As Your Excellency is aware, shortly after assuming office I presented three stud bulls to the cultivators of Delhi District and made a general appeal to persons of wealth and standing throughout the country to follow my example, and to give pedigree bulls to such institutions as modernised pinjrapoles, dairy farms, Better Farming Societies and similar organisations of cultivators or to District and Local Boards, which will undertake to use them under specified conditions for stud purposes.

Careful Choice

I subsequently drew attention to the importance of certain points which are familiar to all those who have a practical acquaintance with the improvement of livestock, viz. that the bulls should be chosen with great care and that the fullest possible advantage should be taken of the pedigree stock already available at Government Cattle-Breeding Farms, that they should be of a breed suitable to the type of cow in the district concerned and that records should be kept of the progeny. I also suggested that there should be an option to purchase for breeding purposes the male progeny of the "gift" sires at a reasonable price, and that no effort should be spared to develop a "corps of pedigree cattle with the object of improving the general standard of the stock of the district.

Thanks Press

"The appeal which I have made has had, I am glad to say, a certain result. I am in the first place greatly indebted for this to the press, who have given full publicity to many remarks and who have throughout in many ways given me invaluable support. Another feature which has impressed me, in my examinations of gifts which I have received, or which in response to my appeal have been made direct to local institutions in the various Provinces, is that broadly speaking the response has come from the smaller landowners and from people of quite moderate means.

"An arrangement on the lines referred to above offers, in my view, certain definite advantages, and I should welcome any observations on it, and any suggestions for its further development, with which Your Excellency and your Minister for Agriculture may care to favour me. The advantages of the arrangement are patent. It at once ensures an off-take at a reasonable price for pedigree male stock, whether produced by private breeders or on Government Farms, and it should result in a mass effect on the general standard of the village cattle of the country especially in villages outside the best breeding areas, whilst the dedication of the best male stock for breeding purposes is in accordance with ancient traditions.

Similar Steps Urged

"If as I trust Your Excellency and your Government share my view on this subject, I should be grateful if you would take such steps as are practicable and desirable to encourage in your Province a campaign on the lines I suggest. I have no doubt that you will enlist the co-operation of the press, and I venture to suggest for Your Excellency's consideration that you might see advantage in communicating my present letter, either as a whole or in part, to the English and Vernacular papers in your province.

"I am fully alive to the importance of enlisting the assistance of District Officers in bringing this subject as a whole, and the specific arrangements I propose, prominently to the notice of the landowners of the country. It has also been suggested to me that, in some provinces at any rate, it may be possible for the Court of Wards to set an example to the other landlords of the Province as they have already done in the introduction of improved seed and other important agricultural improvements.

"I should be grateful if you would let me know at the end of three months what response there has been to my appeal and if you will send me a list of the donors and of the sums of money or the number of bulls which they have given.

Animal Husbandry Expert

"I have arranged separately for Colonel Olver, the Animal Husbandry Expert of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; to give every possible assistance to those province which desire it, especially in the matter of co-ordinating the efforts which are being made and in achieving a systematic basis of selection and maintenance of the bulls purchased or presented. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is also circulating to all local Governments and those Indian States which are represented on the Council a note on this subject which may be found of use.

"Your Excellency may rest assured that I will spare no effort during my period of office to advance ,so far as in me lies, the interests of the agriculturist and the welfare of the rural areas. And I would like to say, in closing my present appeal, that there is no way that I can think of in which greater help can be given to the Indian countryside, and to the future of Indian agriculture, than by action on the lines I now suggest. It is my earnest hope that the response to that appeal will be both generous and widespread."

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—

THOSE BARE FOOTPRINTS ON THE FLOOR--- THE TORN DRAPE!— THE JUDGE WAS TAKEN BY SURPRISE ---
YEAH --- AN' DRAGGED OUT TH' WINDOW!
YOU TWO GO TO THE LEFT-- I'LL CIRCLE RIGHT!--- SEARCH THE GARDEN THOROUGHLY!
THE GRASS IS BENT DOWN HERE----HE MUST HAVE---
LYMAN ANDERSON
5-21
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